

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOLSHEVIKI AGREE TO ALLIED DEMAND ON POLISH TERMS

Foreign Minister Declares Willingness to Accede to Request to Exclude Proletariat Army From the Peace Conditions

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Russian Soviet Government, replying to Arthur J. Balfour's note, sent to Leo Kamenef, the Bolshevik representative in London, on Tuesday, states that, subordinating everything else to its paramount desire to secure the establishment of peace throughout the world, it agrees to withdraw its conditions that the Poles should provide arms for a workers' militia of 200,000 men. This decision, it is claimed, meets the wishes of the British and Italian governments.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The following is a portion of the long note of George Tchitcherin, the Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, to Arthur J. Balfour, in which, alluding to the proposed Polish civil militia, he says: "Although our interpretation of this point in our peace terms is thoroughly justified, we nevertheless are willing to remove this, the only point of divergence, in order to establish a full understanding between us and the above governments."

"As to the terms of peace with Poland, we first of all declare we never considered our terms as an ultimatum, and are still, as we have been all the time, willing to discuss them with the Polish Government, with whom alone we are treating for peace. Any undertakings we give thereon will, therefore, be given to Poland alone."

"In view, nevertheless, of our earnest desire to obtain important results for the world's welfare and a peace arising from peace with Great Britain, we are willing to inform the British Government that the Russian Government is resolved to make a concession on this point. It will not insist upon the clause referring to the arming in Poland of a workers' civil militia, thus securing full agreement with Great Britain as to all the terms of peace with Poland."

Poland Cautioned

French Government Advises Poles to Avoid Further Risks

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British Policy

Premier's Firm Attitude Toward Soviets Shows Unexpected Trend

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the double defeat, diplomatic and military, will seriously shatter the Moscow Government, and that, unless there is an unexpected change in the situation, the Bolsheviks must finally succumb, after being so near victory. All reports speak of the crushing defeat in Poland, and, in some of them, put the figure of prisoners as high as 100,000.

Not only the Poles, but the forces of General Wrangel, are making progress. General Wrangel has called on the Cossacks of Kuban to revolt, and if he is able to launch an offensive, the occasion is exceedingly favorable. General Weygand is returning to Paris, which indicates that he considers his work accomplished. Mr. Millerand, in sending a telegram to Sir Reginald Tower, the High Commissioner at Danzig, tactfully made it clear that the French Government appreciated his difficulties. The message reminds the High Commissioner of Article 104 of the League of Nations, which guarantees to Poland free transport of goods and munitions. Should Danzig dockers refuse to work, other labor must be immediately found. Allied ships will protect the unloading and allied troops will be sent to Danzig, if necessary. The approval of the United States of America and Japan is sought.

The Premier's Meeting

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Although nothing is definitely settled regarding the proposed meeting of Alexander Millerand, the Premier, and John Gollitti, Premier of Italy, at Aix-les-Bains, the representative of the Christian Science Monitor is informed that it will take place about September 10. Officially Mr. Lloyd George has not signified his desire to take part; but if arrangements permit, there is little doubt that he will do so. The situation in England, where a coal strike is threatened, may, it is declared, compel the return of the British Premier.

Bolshevik Methods Rejected

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Confédération Générale du Travail, now holding its national council, has pronounced against union with the Third International. Leon Jouhaux was loudly acclaimed when he said they could accept no instructions from anyone, and invited Nicholas Lenin to attend to his own affairs. He added that they had every sympathy with Russia, but intended to pursue their own path. The extremists were routed. The federation is turning definitely from the revolutionary counsels, which have recently been heard.

Possible Counter-Offensive

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NATIONAL MEDICAL SERVICE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—A report has been submitted to the New Zealand Minister for Public Health by the New Zealand branch of the British Medical Association favoring the establishment of a national medical service. Included in the Medical Association proposal is the formation of district health areas, the extension of the Department of Public Health, and a national service for remote and sparsely populated areas and mining districts. It is interesting to note that the association's scheme proposes that the members of the Board of Health should be elected by the medical profession which will thus have complete control. A national service is also favored for the poor in the cities and larger towns, a system of part-time medical officers being recommended.

The report proposes that there should be no honorary staffs of hospitals, the work carried out being adequately paid for on a part-time basis. As a corollary the report advocates a considerable increase in the state control of hospitals. It is proposed by the association that the control of the national medical service should be in the hands of a board, the majority of members being elected by the medical profession and the Department of Public Health having representation. The fate of the recommendations is not yet known.

DEALERS ADVANCE THE PRICE OF COAL

Increase Is Declared to Exceed Rates Which Would Be in Proper Proportion to the Higher Cost of Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Advances in the prices of anthracite coal for household use have been the first result, so far as indications have appeared here, of the increased freight rates which have just gone into effect.

Since anthracite and bituminous coal comprise about one-third of the freight hauled on the railroads of the United States, coal prices would naturally show the effect of the new rates as quickly as anything, and, owing to the bulk of coal in comparison to its value, the increased rates would naturally be more noticeable than in other commodities.

So far as information has been received here, the forecasts made by opponents of the freight rate advances that dealers would make their own profit on the increases in transportation costs, appear to be borne out.

Advance in Retail Rates

In Boston, Massachusetts, for example, a city at a considerable distance from the producing fields, anthracite prices are now given as \$16 a ton, as against \$14.50 for June, 1920. These rates are for a ton of 2000 pounds. Freight rates from the principal anthracite regions to Boston, per ton of 2240 pounds, were, before the advance, \$3.20 a ton, for the grade of coal carrying the highest rate.

A 40 per cent advance on \$3.20 would be \$1.28 and the retailer in Boston would be justified in adding \$1.20 to the June cost, making allowance for the sale of the short ton instead of a long ton. Unless other factors enter into the situation, however, it would appear that an increase of \$1.50 a ton in coal rates in Boston is adding 30 cents to the cost of the freight increases and passing it on to the consumer. On steam coal the advance in freight rates would be about \$1.10 a ton, and the profit 40 cents.

It cannot be contended that there has been any advance in labor costs since June, for the Anthracite Coal Commission's reports now lie before the President, awaiting his signature, and have not been made public. In all probability an advance in wages will be permitted, and that will be the basis for a further advance in the cost to the consumer.

Previous Increases

Shippers and others who protested against the recent freight advances contended that by the time the amount awarded to the railroads had reached the consumer it would be increased from two to five times. In reply to these contentions figures were introduced to show that no large increases were necessary, and the figures were not questioned.

The probable necessity of a rise in the cost of commodities to cover freight rates was not considered by representatives of the shippers, railroad employees and the public, an index of the probable course of prices. Nevertheless, figures made public by the anthracite coal miners when they presented their case for increased pay indicated that there had already been increases in the price of anthracite coal to the consumer, ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.63 for the period from January, 1919, to June, 1920, according to the distance from the mines. It was also shown that, although labor cost of coal from 1914 to December, 1918, was \$1.41, the advance in retail prices of coal at Scranton, Pennsylvania, in the anthracite district, averaged \$3.33, and in Boston \$4.48.

Officials Expect a Reduction

Department of Justice officials say they expect a drop in coal prices. It is known that business advisers in many instances have cautioned their clients against taking advantage of the freight increases to raise prices; the reaction against exorbitant clothing and shoe costs was cited to show that the public would not stand further profiteering. Production of coal is increasing, according to government reports, and the government officials base their forecast of reduced prices in part on this. However, cold weather is not far ahead and that, in all probability, will mean increased demand and lowered production. If the break in prices comes for the reason that production is advancing, it may be only temporary.

Agents of the department are said to be active at Baltimore, Maryland, and at Hampton Roads, Virginia, where they are seeking evidence of profiteering. "Flagrant violations" of the Lever Act are said to be mainly confined to the Atlantic coast. Where investigations are under way, coal prices were said to be showing a downward tendency before the rate increase effects were given a chance to come into play. Those, however, may check the downward trend.

Existence of Emergency Declared

In an effort to stimulate production of coal, the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday issued a service order declaring the existence of an emergency, due to the shortage of equipment and congestion of traffic, which justifies discrimination against "wagon mines" where quick-loading

facilities are not available for placing coal in open top cars. From August 26, 1920, until April 1, 1921, therefore, the coal-carrying roads are directed to observe the following regulation: "Upon any day when a common carrier by railroad is unable to supply any mine upon its line with the required open top cars, open top cars shall not be furnished or supplied by it to wagon mines which are not in a position to load such cars upon private tracks and from a tippie or other arrangement which permits the coal to be dumped from an elevation into the car, until all other mines have been fully supplied with open top cars. Open top cars supplied and furnished wagon mines on private track and so equipped with a tippie or other arrangement for dumping coal from an elevation into a car must be counted against such wagon mines under uniform mine ratings and car distribution rules, the same as are applied to established tippie mines."

Coal Price Increased

Boston Dealers Blame Railroad Rates for Added Cost

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Metropolitan Coal Company announced yesterday an increase of \$1.50 per ton for anthracite coal, making the price for egg, stove, nut and broken coal \$16 per ton, and for pea coal \$14.25. Householders are especially affected. The new freight rates are given as an excuse for the raise. Reference is also made to the increase in the prices at the mines since May 1.

Local dealers say that anthracite coal at the mines has increased about 40 cents per ton since May 1, and that with an additional increase of 40 per cent in freight rates the jump of \$1.50 per ton will hardly cover the cost increase. They claim that stove coal is being sold at \$8 to \$14 per ton at the mines, while some of the premium coal sells at a minimum of from \$7.75 to \$9.25.

Boston dealers had already increased the price of coal to its former price of \$14.50 per ton on the basis of a 27 per cent increase in miners' wages as sought in a minority report of the Anthracite Coal Commission, appointed by President Wilson to adjust wages in the anthracite coal industry. The majority report, however, grants the miners less than 27 per cent increase demanded.

TROOPS DISPERSE BELFAST CROWDS

Serious Rioting Breaks Out as Rival Factions Clash—Further Outrages Committed Against Soldiers and the Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Thursday).—Rioting broke out on Wednesday evening in the Newtownards district of Belfast, when Sinn Feiners and loyalists came into collision. The outlook was becoming serious, when an armored car arrived, and, upon its opening the machine-gun ports, the crowds quickly dispersed. Several trams were damaged and, after darkness had set in, there was further looting and setting on fire of public houses and groceries in various parts of Ballymacarett, where one person was killed and 20 injured during the rioting.

The crowds were dispersed by the police and military, who on one occasion had to fire over the heads of the mob to disperse it. A number of persons were also injured in baton charges by the police.

The fire brigade was called out 26 times in seven hours, the total number of incendiary fires in Belfast being 40. The police have arrested 30 persons. Troops are still on duty in the streets today.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—The assassination of police and soldiers still continues without abatement. Constable McNamara was fatally shot by four armed and masked men at Glengarriff on Tuesday night, and Constable Patrick Cleary was seriously wounded. Constable Hough was fatally shot in Ballyry on Wednesday afternoon, three constables who were with him making good their escape. The attacking party was hidden in a grove in the chaparral.

A party of Camon Highlanders, who were engaged in removing a wooden hut near Queenstown were attacked on Wednesday afternoon by a large number of armed civilians. Three of the soldiers on guard were wounded, one of them fatally. After shooting them, the raiders beat the soldiers with batons and took possession of their arms. The police were quickly on the spot, but the raiders made good their escape.

BELA KUN IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday).—The special correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Helingsfors, states that Bela Kun has arrived in Petrograd, where he was received with great honors. In an interview, he declared that the Bolsheviks need have no fear regarding Hungary, as it was impossible to send troops from there to Poland.

WHY MINERS MAY STRIKE IN BRITAIN

Labor Leader Ascribes Threatened Deadlock to Capitalistic Viewpoint of Parliament and Miners' Bad Living Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The case for the miners, giving their reasons for the threatened coal strike, has received little or no attention in the newspapers here, the onus of responsibility generally being put on the shoulders of their leaders. In an interview with a well-known labor leader on Wednesday night, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that during the hearings before the coal commission last year the newspapers were uniformly fair in the presentation of the miners' viewpoint, and most of them went so far as to say that the miners had made out a good case.

Since that time, however, the ownership of many newspapers has changed hands, and at the last general election many members were elected to the House of Commons whose main interest is in upholding the position of the capitalists. The influence of these members is evident in the recent determination of the government to take a firm stand against a further rise in workmen's wages, independent of whether the cost of living goes up or not.

There has been a steady stream of propaganda against further increase of wages, more particularly in relation to coal miners, and an attempt has been made to throw full responsibility for the reduced output of the mines on the miners. This, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, cannot be considered fair. For one thing, during the war, operations in the sinking of some 40 new shafts were suspended, which, by this time, would have been giving an output of some 1000 tons per day, or nearly 15,000,000 tons per year, to take the place of seams which have run out in the interim.

Bad Equipment Discussed

The coal owners have themselves stated that the uncertainty as to whether the mines are to be deconcentrated, or to become nationalized, has caused them to hold up the investment of about £50,000,000 of capital obtained from earnings which, in the ordinary course, would have been turned to the extension of operations, additional plant, improvement in mechanical haulage and other investments, all of which would have tended to increase the output.

In many mines, at the present time, there is a shortage of equipment. Mechanical haulage has not been extended, so that miners in some cases have to push tubs half a mile from the haulage gear to the operating face and back again by manual labor.

As compared with the mines in America, the miners there load about eight tons per day, as against one ton per day in England. This, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, casts no reflection on the skill or activity of the British miners, for, whereas in English mines the total seams vary from 15 inches to 30 inches in depth, and to reach an operating face entails a walk of some three miles for the workmen after they reach the pit bottom, in America the seams go straight in from the hillside, following veins six to 20 feet deep, with the consequent ease in getting and loading, combined with larger cars, shorter hauls and easier access.

Coal Owners' Profits

The government's move in increasing the price of domestic coal by 14s.

2d., while bringing the sale price of coal up to the cost of production, increases the mine owners' profits to such an extent, under the government allowance, that they now receive £30,000,000 annual profit as against £14,000,000 before the war, and the excess profits on high-priced export coal, falling to the British Exchequer amount to some £6,000,000. This, the miners' leaders consider, is a distinct tax on coal users toward the relief of taxation of those well able to bear it, and the increased price is advanced as a reason why miners cannot receive increased wages.

It is obvious that the government increased the domestic price of coal with decontrol in view, so that mines could be handed back to the owners on a profitable basis. The miners, on the other hand, consider that, if the mines are nationalized on the lines of the Sankey report, and the workmen are given a share in the management, much needed capital investment will be made in improving the mechanical haulage and equipment, resulting in a greatly increased output, as the miners will not then be working under the present disadvantageous conditions.

As to the increased wage of 2s. per day, demanded, this sum is necessary to keep step with the increased cost of living since the last rise was granted. Much propaganda has appeared, stating that the miners are earning fabulous amounts, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor states that the general average did not exceed 18s. per day. If the miners were now paid on the sliding scale, obtaining before the war, much higher wages would prevail. Under this system, the wages rose and fell with the price of coal, but the present high world price of coal is so exceptional, that it is given as a reason for not reverting to the sliding scale.

In the steel trades, the sliding scale is still in force and the present high price of steel has resulted in steel workers receiving very much higher rates than the miners at the present time. Miners therefore feel that they are not getting a square deal.

Bad Housing Conditions

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the deplorable conditions of the housing of the miners revealed before the coal commission has not been improved in the slightest since the report was made, as there are now more workmen, and practically no additional houses have been erected on account of the war. Despite a bill being passed through Parliament providing for bathing and drying room facilities at the pithead, a restrictive clause was inserted enabling the mine owner to escape providing the facilities if he could prove that their maintenance involved expenditure greater than quite a normal number of pence per week per man.

This was not difficult to prove, and consequently few mines have installed these necessities, which are so common in Germany and America. The consequence is that miners with two sons, on reaching home, have to spread their pit clothes, reeking with perspiration and moisture, before the fire in a small one-tenement house, to be dried for the next day, resulting in deplorable conditions, seeing that, in some 25 per cent of the homes, more than one family is living in one tenement.

Mine owners who have adopted wash-houses and drying rooms at the pithead have been rewarded one hundred fold by the increased loyalty of the workmen and the additional output. These conditions, the miners and their leaders feel, must be remedied, and their only way of calling attention, they consider, is by the strike method. While there is a prospect of a last hour compromise, the miners' leaders feel that there is every likelihood that there will be an overwhelming majority in favor of a strike, and if the government maintains its present obdurate attitude, the strike is inevitable.

RATIFICATION OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE LAW PROCLAIMED

Notice of Certification of Vote by Tennessee Legislature Is Received and Formally Announced by Secretary Colby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Ratification of the Susan B. Anthony Federal Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proclaimed by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, early yesterday morning.

Mr. Colby, in describing the conditions under which this significant document was signed, touched lightly upon his evasion of the motion picture melodrama which had been planned, and seriously declared his deep interest in the extension of suffrage and his profound and modest pride that it had fallen to his good fortune to enact a role in the great drama.

The package, for the coming of which both representatives of the State Department and of the suffrage organizations kept anxious vigil, arrived in Washington a little before four o'clock in the morning and Charles L. Cook of the State Department at once notified Mr. Colby. The Secretary explained that he did not sign the proclamation at that time both because he regarded the hour as unseemly for so important an event, and because there was a point of law on which he wanted the opinion of his legal advisors before doing so. At eight o'clock, however, he signed it at his own home.

Messages Received

Mr. Colby said that he had received a great many messages urging him to sign at the moment that he received the certification, there being an apprehension that the anti-suffragists would effect some judicial action that would interfere with the issuing of the proclamation.

"While it was not becoming that I should exhibit undue eagerness to sign," explained Mr. Colby, "I saw no reason why I should conspicuously loiter in the matter."

Eight o'clock seemed to him the earliest hour at which the matter could be taken up with seamliness. A number of women belonging to the National Woman's Party had planned to be present when the document was signed and to have the scene photographed for moving pictures. The action of the Secretary in signing at his home prevented this. He was asked to have the scene reproduced so that it might still be photographed, but he replied that after the act had been done it was difficult to know of what the ceremony should consist; and that he had been more concerned with prompt ratification of the amendment than with feeding the cameras.

Process Completed

Mr. Colby said he believed the process was complete when the action was done; women deserved the greatest credit for it. His preference for simplicity in solemn moments was not due to an aversion to stage setting, but it was impossible to sign at the earliest moment and at the same time arrange for the "movie" scene. This great act of enfranchising women was too great to be made a plaything. He had had a very definite duty to perform and had thought that nothing would lose through simplicity. The temper and spirit of the amendment have launched women upon a new sea of action, he declared.

The journals of both branches of the Tennessee Legislature accompanied the certification of the Governor.

Mr. Colby said it was not for him to go behind the Governor's certification. If there were difficulties to be met they were within his province. His act was only a ministerial one.

Secretary Colby's Statement

Secretary Colby's statement follows:

"The certified record of the action of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee on the suffrage amendment was received by mail this morning. On its receipt the record was brought to my house. This was in compliance with my directions and in accordance with numerous requests for prompt action. I therefore signed the certificate required of the Secretary of State this morning at 8 o'clock in the presence of Mr. F. K. Neilson, the solicitor of the State Department, and Mr. Charles Cook, also of the State Department. The seal of the United States has been duly affixed to the certificate and the suffrage amendment is now the Nineteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

"It was decided not to accompany the simple ministerial action on my part with any ceremony or setting. This secondary aspect of the subject has, regretfully been the source of considerable contention as to who shall participate in it and who shall not. Inasmuch as I am not interested in the aftermath of any of the frictions or collisions which may have been developed in the long struggle for the ratification of the amendment, I contented myself with the performance in the simplest manner of the duties devolved upon me under the law.

"I congratulate the women of the country upon the successful culmination of their efforts which have been sustained in the face of many dis-

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couragements and which have now conducted them to the achievement of that great object.

"The day marks the day of the opening of a great and new era in the political life of the nation. I confidently believe that every salutary, forward and upward force in our public life will receive fresh vigor and reinforcement from the enfranchisement of the women of the country.

"To the leaders of this great movement I tender my sincere congratulations. To every one, from the president, who uttered the call to duty, whenever the cause seemed to falter, to the humblest worker in this great reform, the praise not only of this generation, but of posterity will be freely given."

Suffrage Mass Meeting

Tennessee Victory Celebrated and Cheered in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—To an enthusiastic audience which overflowed Poll's Theater here last evening, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, brought the greetings of the President, and his congratulations on the victory in Tennessee.

"There is probably no one who cares less to project himself personally into this hour than Woodrow Wilson," said Mr. Colby, who explained, however, that the President's deep interest had led him to call up the Secretary of State yesterday morning and urge him to let nothing stand in the way of his attendance at the evening meeting. The President told him to tell the assembly that he counted it one of the greatest honors of his life that this great event, the ratification of this amendment, should have come during his administration.

Mr. Colby told the women in the audience that they had now left the arena where they had struggled for one cause and that all the questions of the day were submitted to them. "You must look over political life," he said, "see what the tendencies are and what should be strengthened. Appeal to convictions, not susceptibilities. Women will bring into the electorate simplicity, lucidity, disinterestedness and courage, qualities that the times call for. Vote your thoughts; vote your earnest and deep convictions."

Let Party Serve

Mr. Colby said that a tremendous purification would result from the admission of women and that there would no longer be traffic in America's embassies and dangers. "Let party serve you, never dominate you," he warned.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt described the difficulties that had been encountered in Tennessee, and emphasized the fact that it was not a Democratic or Republican victory, but an American victory. She declared that a man or a group of men from outside Tennessee had sought to defeat suffrage and mentioned by name the whisky ring, the railroad lobby, the steel corporation and the Manufacturers Association of Tennessee as forces that were publicly spoken of as using their great influence against the amendment.

Massachusetts, she said, pleaded with Tennessee to stand firm for state rights. Legislators were reminded that the ladies who were working for suffrage would go away, but the railroads would remain and would reward those who voted right. When she mentioned the whisky ring, Mrs. Catt demanded, "Isn't prohibition settled yet?"

Lobby Defeated

"This is the first time that the railroad lobby was ever defeated in Tennessee," she declared.

Not only were these business interests arrayed against suffrage, but the spirit of the old south was invoked to threaten Negro domination and the rule of Republicanism in the south; and religious prejudices were appealed to. That suffrage should have been won in the face of the last desperate fight of a desperate opposition was a tribute to the innate righteousness of the cause and to the patriotism of those who worked for its success.

Suffrage Tribute to President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A beautifully bound volume with the monogram W. W. on the cover, and the words "A tribute to Woodrow Wilson" on the title page, was presented to the President yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, accompanied by Mrs. Helen Gardner, member of the Civil Service Commission.

The President received the women at the White House and talked over the suffrage struggle and its status to date. The interview lasted about a quarter of an hour.

The book contains a foreword of appreciation of the President's consistent help in the suffrage cause from the day in 1916, when he pledged his support at their convention, to the present day.

"You have proved yourself an able ally and a wise coadjutor," ran the tribute.

This was signed by the officers of the national society. Then followed a tribute from each state, signed by suffrage workers in that state.

Women Free and Independent Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The enfranchisement of the women of the United States is not due to activities in any one section of the country or to any one party, a fact which leaves women free and independent voters, says Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, historian of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in a discussion of the campaign for the enfranchisement of women in the United States, which she has chronicled from its beginning.

MINISTER OF GREECE TO RETURN HOME

George Roussos May Take New Post—Predicts Victory at Elections Due to Support of Mass of Common People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—George Roussos, retiring Greek Minister to the United States, who sails for Greece tomorrow, and who has been unofficially reported as his country's diplomatic representative to Constantinople under the Turkish treaty, is convinced that Premier Venizelos is more popular now in Greece than ever before and will win at least three-quarters of the seats in Parliament at the next elections. Mr. Roussos also gave his views on various Near Eastern affairs, especially the Armenian question, in an interview granted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

"Premier Venizelos has never been popular among the high classes, or among the monarchists who wish to reinstate former King Constantine," said Mr. Roussos. "This was to have been expected because he is a man of very democratic nature and his greatest support has naturally come from the great mass of people. They follow him because among his achievements has been his success in liberating them from the tutelage of party bosses, making it possible for them to have access to the administration of affairs without the interference of politicians."

"His control of affairs in Greece has not been shaken. Even this latest attempt on his life demonstrated that the opposition party has no hope to win in the elections so long as his control lasts. Apparently they believe that the personality of Mr. Venizelos is the greatest obstacle to their plans for obtaining control. They think that killing him would assist the return of Constantine. But even if they should succeed in removing him out of their path there is no doubt but that the ideals for which he has stood would carry the mass of the people along in the path he has marked out for the benefit of all Greece and not for the benefit of the ambitions of a very small minority."

Victory Predicted

"My impression is that he will win at least 75 per cent of the members of the new Parliament. The elections will be convoked at once to ratify the Turkish Treaty. The Parliament will be dissolved and, according to the Constitution, the elections must be held 40 days after the dissolution. I would like to have it made clear that I have not yet officially been appointed representative of Greece in Constantinople. My mission here being finished, I am returning to Greece, but it is impossible for me to know officially whether I am going to Constantinople until the treaty has been ratified and diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey have been resumed."

"It is impossible to appoint a minister to a country with which one has not reestablished relations. No one has been chosen as my successor here yet. Michel Tsamados will act as chargé d'affaires at Washington."

Mr. Roussos was then asked for a statement of his views with regard to the Near East with special reference to Armenia.

"Greece could not alone obtain a mandate for Armenia," he replied. "If we were assured of assistance from advisors, and the necessary financial assistance, Greece might accept the work of helping reestablish an organization in Armenia which would permit that country in some years to live in peace and to progress in civilization. The Armenian element is very intelligent. They have a strong feeling for their country. They are ready for every sacrifice which will help to organize their country, and it would be very easy, for whatever mandatory, to find among them many personalities able to assume the rule of the country. Many of them have spent years and years in other countries. They have an enormous experience; they have been much impressed by western and American surroundings and they are able to guide their people to progress through order. They need only, in the beginning, some police force to enable them to organize the administration of the country."

"I think it is most important to remember that if the Armenians have not a strongly centralized administration they cannot help their brethren in Cilicia and in the other parts of old Turkey. As I see the situation, I think the very first necessity is to press the establishment of the western boundaries of Armenia, and to give to the Armenians the necessary means for organizing their national center."

"Only the existence, in fact, of a strongly organized Armenian center will make an impression on the Turks and oblige them to respect the life of the Armenians. It was the same with Greece before the creation of the kingdom. The Turks committed every sort of aggression against the Greeks but the creation of even a small Greek kingdom stopped them from undertaking a general extermination of the Greek race. It will be the same when the Armenians have really created and organized themselves as a power."

The interviewer asked Mr. Roussos what might be done to save the Armenians from extinction while proper steps toward organization of their national center were being taken. The advisability of Greek armed assistance for the Armenians in Cilicia proposed, and the reports that French assistance was partly nullified by Turkish sympathies were mentioned. Was it not apparent that the Ar-

menians were justified in thinking that their only armed assistance against the Turks in Cilicia must be Greek?

Mr. Roussos did not agree with this view. He pointed out that Greek arms in Cilicia would probably arouse international jealousies in Italy and France. He cited as a most significant fact in this connection his opinion that within the last three months the French policy in Cilicia had changed. He admitted this policy, in the beginning had been pro-Turkish; but he said that the French had found that dependence upon Turkish promises was foolishly useless. The more intelligent classes in France had all along suspected the futility of any sort of an understanding with the Turks and now he thought the French Government had seen the light on this subject, and had come to the realization that the Armenians were the only race in Cilicia with whom the French could cooperate properly.

Condition Quieter

"And it should be remembered," Mr. Roussos continued, "that the situation in Cilicia is now a little quieter. The Turkish Nationalists are obliged to concentrate their strength against the Greeks east of Brusa and to the south of the junction of the Constantinople-Baghdad Railroad with the line from Smyrna. The Armenians have thus been somewhat relieved of Nationalist pressure."

"Now, I think is the right time to fix the boundaries of Armenia, because the Turks will not have forces enough to prevent the incorporation of the Turkish and Armenian provinces in the already organized Armenian Republic. The question of the establishment of the new boundaries is facilitated by the declaration of the Armenian delegation in Paris that they have not any claim upon the provinces in the Pontus (Trebizond), thus avoiding any question about the fate of those Greek populations, and rendering the relations between the Armenian and Greek nations more and more friendly."

The reply of Mr. Roussos to the question, "How can the Turkish treaty be enforced?" is of special interest: "By the destruction of the Nationalist opposition which will be the consequence of the activities of the Greek and allied armies on the one hand, and, on the other, by the fatalism of the Turkish people who accept what they cannot avoid as a decision of the deity. Furthermore, the Turks have really seen at war for 40 years; they are tired of it, because they have suffered very much, and they will need, perhaps more than the Christians, some kind of order if they are to recover from those sufferings. The fact that they have received the Greek authorities not only in the provinces given to Greece by the Turkish treaty, but even in the territories now militarily occupied, gladly, and that they are sending requests that these territories may remain under Greek administration, prove the assertion that they have had enough of misrule, of disorder and of war, and are ready now, through a foreign administration, to experience the relief of peace."

Mr. Roussos said that during his service in the United States he had been deeply impressed by the strength and beneficial qualities of Anglo-Saxon culture and ideals. He was convinced that contact with Americans and things American would do great good to Greece, and he intended to use his influence for the establishment in Greece of American institutions of learning, taught by Americans in the English language.

PREMIER'S TARIFF POLICY IN CANADA

Arthur Meighen Declares Government Is Against Free Trader and Free Wrecker Alike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TRURO, Nova Scotia—Denouncing free trade and the doctrines "taught by dangerous men," Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, delivered his first address in Nova Scotia, at the Colchester by-election, in which the Hon. F. B. McCurdy, the new Minister of Public Works is seeking to be returned.

Mr. McCurdy is opposed by Capt. Hugh Dickson, candidate of the United Farmers, and, as the minister's defeat would have a serious effect upon the government's fortunes, the campaign is being hard fought, and intense interest is being created. The government, however, professes confidence as to the outcome.

The Premier described the United Farmers as wanting an old, discarded Free Trade policy, which meant debasing the Canadian dollar, worse even than it is today, industries fostered in other countries instead of Canada, more taxes, workmen's homes put up at forced sale, a bigger debt for all, and a smaller Canada to pay.

If, by an aggregation of groups, the present government is defeated, he asserted the Free Trade policy will be in control. "Does anyone think that the strongest group among our foes? The strongest by far is not Free Trade, the tariff destroyer. It is unfortunately joined nationally to the free wrecker, who wants everything else destroyed as well. Here is a combination that the rest of the country is pitted against."

At the same time, the Premier asserted his belief that no one-third of the farmers, or one-tenth of Labor in Canada is free trade. He sought to impress the necessity of working out the national salvation by hard, honest, intelligent endeavor, by less extravagant living, and by clean, straight thinking.

En route back to Ottawa, the Premier, who was accompanied by the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia, called at Amherst, where he was tendered a reception and delivered an address.

GREEK PREMIER'S PART IN SLAV UNION

Mr. Venizelos Regarded as Largely Inspiring League of Small Nations as Rampart Against Russia and Hungary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, has been able to leave Paris for Greece. He went quietly, accompanied by Mr. Romanos, the Greek Minister in Paris. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that he may be regarded as largely inspiring the treaty which is being made between Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. There is no hostility to these arrangements on the part of Greece. On the contrary, it is believed that the result of negotiations, now proceeding, will be to join Greece to this Slav block of countries. There are also negotiations proceeding to bring Poland into the alliance. When this is accomplished, there will be a great rampart around Russia.

So far, the treaty is chiefly military in character, but commercial accords will undoubtedly be entered into. The league is defensive. The enemies of these states are considered to be Bulgaria, Hungary, and eventually, perhaps, Austria, besides Germany, when she recovers her former strength.

At present, the greatest misgiving is felt respecting Hungary. That Hungary is thoroughly reactionary and has built up a huge army is certain. It is, in the words of Rumanian politicians, "a land of white Bolshevism." Reports that England and France have agreed to place the former emperor Charles on the throne are the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, untrue. Certain French influences would not be opposed to his return, since they are anxious for restoration of Roman Catholics in Central Europe, but it is exaggerating and premature to go beyond the statement of the existence of such a feeling.

The antipathy with which Hungary is regarded in the other Balkan states would be a strong argument against open French protection of Hungary. It is stated that, without wishing to violate the treaties of Versailles and Saint-Germain, an amicable readjustment of frontier lines by an exchange of villages between the interested states, may be effected.

PRESS DELEGATION VISITS VANCOUVER

At Gathering in Honor of Delegates Lord Burnham Speaks on Anglo-French Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The imperial press delegation, representing newspapers from all parts of the British Empire, has spent two busy days here. Most of the time was devoted to showing the visitors the chief scenic spots and the leading industries, including fisheries and lumbering. The visit closed last night with a big civic banquet, to which all the leading dignitaries of the city were invited.

A feature of the address, delivered to 700 members of the Canadian Club at a luncheon, by Lord Burnham, was his reference to Anglo-French relations, declaring he spoke as president of the Anglo-French Society. He said there is little cause for alarm in the reports that the friendly relations between France and England are being strained almost to the point of severance.

"These reports are highly colored," he stated, emphatically. "They have been through a process of distillation that I will not describe. It is true there are difficulties, but there is also just as much determination on the part of both nations to arrive at a fixed policy and joint action as ever there was. We realize there are many difficulties to be overcome in the French policy, but I am persuaded that we need not have the least fear that the friendship of the two people will suffer."—Lord Burnham's reference to this particular question was made in passing, but when he stated that in his opinion the present situation had not resulted through any fault of the British Prime Minister, he was greeted with vigorous applause.

Dr. Bartholomew from Malta delivered a warm tribute to the ideals of liberty and justice, on which the British Empire was based. He declared that the Maltese were held in the Empire by love and not by force.

The delegates leave here today for Victoria where they will remain until Sunday night, when they leave for the east, traveling over the Canadian national system.

ALLIES MAY HELP THE LITHUANIANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative Lithuanian quarters that, owing to the present developments in Europe, the British Government will probably reconsider the decision, recently given, and cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, that arms and munitions would not be sold to Lithuania. This change is stated to be partly due to the possibility of great numbers of Bolsheviks being driven over the Lithuanian frontiers whom Lithuania would be called upon to disarm.

It was again stated to be a fact that there exists a certain foundation for the uneasiness felt by Lithuanians in view of the enormous military successes recently gained by Poland.

Lithuania, the informant stated, desired to form an alliance with Poland, in fact his opinion was that lasting peace in the Near East could only be obtained by forming a defensive alliance, under the direction of the Allies, between Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Lithuania. He said that great hopes were entertained that Alexander Millerand, the French Premier, would use his influence to bring this alliance about. Although old imperialistic tendencies were still rife in at least one state, it was hoped that Mr. Millerand, whose influence undoubtedly predominated over all others with Poland, would be able to steady their ambitions and keep them within their ethnographical frontiers, as laid down in the Curzon note.

OPERATIONS OF THE BOLSHEVIKI IN PERSIA

London Times News Service

TEHERAN, Persia (Tuesday)—Colonel Starosselsky's Persian Cossack force entered Resht yesterday, after fighting, in which the casualties were one killed, and seven wounded. The enemy lost 30 killed and many wounded. Five hundred prisoners were taken, all belonging to the eleventh Russian Army, organized in Azerbaijan.

Their presence appears to compromise not only Baku, but also the Moscow Government in regard to respect for Persian neutrality. Large quantities of munitions and stores were also captured from the Reds. Count di Montfort, a member of the Italian legation staff at Teheran, and one European prisoners have been liberated.

The enemy, reported to be 1500 strong, retreated on Enzeli, of which the total garrison is said to be 2000. Amir Mukhtadir, chief of the Talish tribe, is engaging them west of Enzeli. An anti-Bolshevik rising in Daghestan appears seriously to threaten the Bolshevik communications with the Caucasus, and it is reported that a fresh counter-revolution has been attempted at Baku.

POLAND ANSWERS AMERICAN NOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department yesterday received a cable dispatch from the American Legation in Warsaw, Poland, which, it is understood, contains a reply from the Polish Government to the communication sent by this government through its chargé, John Campbell White, on August 14, advising Poland that the United States would not advise prosecution of hostilities against Soviet Russia beyond the ethnographical limits of Poland, and urging the Polish Government to issue a declaration that this provisional line would not be transgressed by Polish forces.

It was stated that the Polish communication had not yet been fully transmitted over the wires, and that, therefore, it was not possible to make any official comment regarding it. It was affirmed, however, that the note, so far as could be ascertained, did not appear to contain anything which might be construed as unfavorable.

RUSSIAN SURRENDER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Nearly 80,000 Bolshevik troops have fled from the Poles into East Prussia and hundreds more are crossing the frontier hourly. The German Government views with anxiety the situation thus created, more particularly as the Russians are carrying on a Bolshevik agitation there. In spite of the fierce defense made by the Russian troops, it seems clear that the fourth and fifteenth Russian armies have been completely destroyed. Moscow wireless states that Nicholas Lenin yesterday issued an appeal in which he called on the Red armies to make a desperate effort to save the "endangered Russian Soviet republic."

FISH CONTRACT ANNULLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The "National Tidende" learns from Christiania that a contract of the Norwegian state, with Centrosjous, or Russian cooperative organization, for the supply of fish to the amount of 5,000,000 kroner, has been annulled, the Centrosjous being unable to meet its obligations. Under the terms of the contract, the fish should have been shipped before June 1, 1920, but only a few thousand cases have been taken. Norway has received 300,000 kroner as compensation for the nonfulfillment of the contract.

Drop Continued

In any event, Mr. Floyd was unable to "stabilize" the New York market, for sugar dropped rapidly there. He had previously said that he expected, in spite of the Federal Reserve Bank's warning, to help sugar speculators obtain loans on sugar in storage and to enable wholesalers to obtain more credits and deferred deliveries. When asked whether this would not hold sugar out of the retail market and create a fictitious shortage, he thought it would only make for "conservation" in purchasing all along the line—in other words, hand-to-mouth buying.

MR. PALMER MAY ACT IN SUGAR CASE

Attorney-General Is Expected to Arrive in Washington and Clear Up Controversy Over Department's Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, is expected to return to Washington today and to act promptly in the sugar controversy revolving about John B. Floyd, an agent of the Department of Justice in New York City, whose attitude toward the sugar profiteers is at wide variance with that of officials at the department's headquarters.

The activities of Mr. Floyd in New York have created a great deal of comment. He came out flatly in a statement on Monday contradicting the views of the officials in Washington, and has since insisted on his view of the situation. Until the return of Mr. Palmer no one at the department has authority sufficient to overrule Mr. Floyd or, if his attitude is thought correct, to afford him proper official backing.

On Monday officials in Washington declared that they would not assist in any way the sugar speculators who, with an abrupt drop in the price of sugar from 25 and 30 cents to 17 cents, were beginning to feel the pinch. Since Monday sugar has gone as low as 17 cents. Losses of speculators were said to run into the millions. The attitude of Washington officials of the Department of Justice was, apparently, that the men who had tried to hold sugar out of reach of the public in order to line their own pockets deserved little sympathy. John Crosby, assistant attorney-general, said that the speculators and manipulators of the market were simply "seeing their chickens come home to roost."

Credits Restricted

Officials of the Federal Reserve Board said that restriction of credits to sugar operators was mainly responsible for the cut prices.

Department of Agriculture officials declared that there never had been any real shortage of sugar; speculators' activities and bad transportation had merely created an artificial situation of which the utmost advantage had been taken. Statistics showed 1,300,000,000 more pounds of sugar in this country at the time of the alleged shortage than had ever been before.

For months port officials at New Orleans, Louisiana, for example, had been puzzled regarding the disposition of large amounts of sugar imported there, for prices were exceedingly high in the New Orleans district.

On the same day, Monday, Mr. Floyd gave out a statement in New York to the effect that there was a sugar shortage in prospect and that he had conferred with sugar company representatives on plans to "stabilize the market," and to protect the sugar men by helping to hold up prices. Washington headquarters of the Department of Justice were not acquainted with Mr. Floyd, whose description as a "sugar expert" was their only clue to his identity. The opinion was expressed that he had been added to the department's staff by an official who sends men into specific localities to make investigations. Mr. Floyd's statement was flatly repudiated, and the department reiterated that it would not aid sugar speculators caught in the crash.

STEAMERS SEIZED

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ROME, Italy (Thursday)—A telegram from Leghorn to the "Tribuna" states that the American steamers Canada and Red Cliffs have been seized, on the demand of Italian creditors.

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The attitude of Mr. Palmer toward Mr. Floyd and the sugar men will be watched with much interest. In view of the fact that the Federal Reserve Board, not the Department of Justice, appears to have done most to break the sugar "shortage," which the Department of Agriculture declared artificial and in view of the charges made against Mr. Palmer himself by George Holden Tinkham, (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, Mr. Tinkham made direct allegations that Mr. Palmer had acted in the interest of Louisiana sugar men in fixing an arbitrary sugar price much higher than appeared to be necessary. Mr. Palmer defended himself last spring before a House committee. Should he support Mr. Floyd against his subordinates here, the Federal Reserve Board and the Department of Agriculture, ammunition will perhaps be provided for Mr. Tinkham when Congress reconvenes in the fall.

CRITICAL STATE OF BELGIAN POLITICS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A particular importance is attached in France to the Cabinet crisis in Belgium, because it places in jeopardy the military pact which is drawn up between the two countries, and which it was expected, would be signed next week. Although the resignation of Paul Hymans is due to the decision not to allow war matériel to pass through Belgium for the relief of Poland, the French press declared that it was provoked by Emile Vandervelde, in order to destroy the projected military convention.

Paul Janson, Minister of National Defense, after tending his resignation, withdrew it at the request of the King, and, in spite of the departure of Mr. Hymans, the Cabinet may remain with Leon Delacroix as Premier. In this case the convention will be proceeded with.

Nevertheless there is general agreement that the Cabinet cannot last long. The "Journal" remarks that, regardless of the change of front of England and Italy, Belgium persists in refusing the passage to munitions, owing to the determined stand of Mr. Vandervelde. "The cabinet of Mr. Delacroix is condemned."

The same arguments which have prevailed to assure the neutrality of Belgium with regard to Poland are being employed to assure the general neutrality of Belgium, which means that the convention with France may again, on the point of signature, be challenged.

FIGHT WITH MOORS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—A telegram from Ceuta states that two Spanish columns engaged in heavy fighting with the Moors, occupying three positions and advancing about nine miles. Spanish casualties were six killed and 20 wounded, and the Moors lost heavily.

SOCIALIST DEMANDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The "Avanti!" publishes a manifesto from the Italian Socialist Party inviting all Socialists in various towns throughout Italy to hold meetings on Sunday to demand that the government shall recognize Bolshevik Russia.



A Gentleman of Leisure

When we bought our snug little farm in the hills, down in Maine, Mother quite naturally made inquiries about the few families who were to be our neighbors on the woods road there.

"All Americans," quoth the real estate dealer who was making the sale, "and all own their own homes."

The statement was absolutely true. We have never been able to dispute it. Yet we have sometimes shied, since, to think how much that real estate man might have told us of those same Americans had he been so disposed. However, no small part of our pleasure in living here has been the discovery of our neighbors, and now, after seven years, we still find them an interesting study.

The nearest family numbers three, in a tiny house in the pines, a good stone's throw from us. Mrs. B is action, deliberate in thought and action, warm-hearted and friendly. Mary, Elizabeth, aged 10, is her cheerful replica, save that her deliberation borders on laziness. But it is Mr. B whom we especially wish to introduce to you—Mr. B, a gentleman of leisure!

Now New Englanders, it is generally considered, have within themselves an energetic driving desire to accomplish something, to get ahead. Call it the result of pioneer struggles in a rugged, unsmiling land, or whatever you will, the fact remains that most Yankees have a passion for hard work. No so with Mr. B. He is one of our few but inevitable exceptions to the Yankee rule of industry and modest thrift.

Here he comes along the road now, a lank, plodding figure in shabby gray, topped by a gray slouch hat. His face is a good New England rural type—clear gray eyes, humorous mouth, and a kindly smile. His nickname is as individual as his appearance. Once properly christened William Henry after some sturdy ancestor, that title has long since been shortened to the familiar "Bill Hen," and as "Bill Hen" he is known.

Behold him comfortably settling into the rickety old seat under his doorway pine, duly favoring the armchair's weak rocker lest it yield and let him upon the sandy ground, as on past occasions. (Ten minutes' labor would mend the chair perfectly, yet "Bill Hen" sees no need for such exertion.) "Howdy, Mr. B. Haven't lost your job, have you?"

"Lost—nothin'! I makes it my brag I ain't never asked nobody for a job in my life, and I ain't starved yet. If they wants me to work for them, they comes an' asks me. If I wants to go, I goes; if not, they fetch someone else. After all (in whimsical explanation of his occasional labor) 'a man has to have a bit of comfort now and then, an' the boy an' my woman likes to see the movies powerful well.'"

That is a long speech from "Bill Hen." It sums up his attitude toward labor. We recall the time when we had some mason work in progress, and the mason's tender failed us. Hasty search revealed Mr. B as the only available able-bodied man in the neighborhood, so we approached his wife on the delicate subject of securing his services for three days, at the wage of a skilled workman.

"Well," she informed us, after much twisting of her worn apron to aid a deliberate mental process, "he ain't workin' nowhere." Then she added naively, "There ain't much to eat in the house. I reckon he kin come."

We waited in vain next morning, till, finally we heard him moving through the pines, and Mother sought him out.

"Good morning, Mr. B. Isn't this a glorious day? The mason is ready for you any time you can come over, you know."

"Ready—nothin'! You ain't asked me to work for you yet! Did say somethin' 'bout it to my woman, I guess, but you ain't asked me nary a thing."

"Did you get down on your knees to ask him?" I inquired later on, as Mother related the incident, with suppressed laughter.

The mason commented, as his helper slouched homeward at the end of the first day, "Didn't suppose they made them like that outside the comic papers."

Yet the B's are very good neighbors. Their little house is immaculate, the yard is neat. They are fond of growing things and their garden is a real attraction. One year his cucumber patch was ready 10 days before our own. A thrifty gardener near us was selling his own crisp "cukes" at the near-by summer resort for a good profit, but not "Bill Hen." His lay untouched on the vines, save for the few that the family ate.

"What splendid cucumbers! Will you sell us half a dozen, Mr. B. Ours are late."

"Sell you nothin'! Ain't in the peddlin' business! If you want a mess, why just help yourselves. The rest we'll naturally stave up for the hens this fall."

So we "helped ourselves," returning the favor later on, in neighborly exchange.

Lounging in his armchair under the trees, with haying, hibernating, and other summer activities going on all about him, "Bill Hen" puts one in mind of the anecdote of the Yankee who, being questioned about his long winter occupations, replied dryly: "Sometimes we set and think, sometimes we just set!"

Yet we early discovered that "Bill Hen" does not "just set." Far from it! He is a philosopher in his deliberate way.

"A man can't live in but one house," says he quaintly. "Only needs one bed to sleep in."

There is one task, however, at which he shines, and strangely enough, too, for it is hard work. He is an accomplished potato digger, and is in real demand at potato harvesting. Who taught him and when, we have often wondered, but that he enjoys it is evident.

Watch him as he moves along the furrowed field—fork poised over a brown mound. A swift dip, one shake of the lifted soil, and upon the fragrant upturned earth shining potatoes drop in irregular heaps—an ever-recurring miracle of the harvest field.

What are his thoughts as he goes from row to row, we cannot tell; but at nightfall as he trudges homeward with a bag of smaller potatoes over his shoulder, in part payment, we fancy there is a bit more firmness in his step, and a new gleam in his whimsical gray eyes; for has he, too, not accomplished a good day's work—this gentleman of leisure?

LITTLE ROCK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"Little Rock, Lil' Rock," called the porter, as with a roar the train rushed through a gloomy cut and emerged into the bright sunshine of southern summer skies. The air brakes screamed, the exhaust whistled sibilantly, and then we, too, felt like whistling—in boy fashion—from surprise.

We had been traveling for hours through a country choked with semitropical verdure. We had caught glimpses of log cabins, white-pillared mansions with peeling paint, ramshackle barns and tumbledown Negro shacks and sometimes, for a second, of a lank Ozark backwoodsman, a group of grinning pickaninnies, or that Arkansas stand-by, the razor-back hog. All these things we viewed with satisfaction, for they were as we expected they should be.

But Little Rock was more than a surprise, it was a shock. We were looking for Sioux, sombreroes and siestas—a stagecoach would have been in the picture—but we found skyscrapers, silk hats and electric sedans.

Some Cobb or Lardner of the nineties started a humorist's tradition of Arkansas as the island about which the great traffic of civilization had swerved on its progress across the continent, leaving the town with an enviable individuality, a trifle grotesque, yet thoroughly romantic.

Standing before the granite State House, worthy of European capitals, we laughed heartily and for the first time at the Little Rock of the humorist's art. Like the tales of Paul Bunyon, the epic lumberman of Michigan, it was rich in that quality of the ridiculous which is said to be typical of American humor—it was gloriously preposterous.

Well-paved Main Street, lined with department stores and high office buildings, was a far call from the dusty trail past shanties and general store of the humorist's picture. The highway was overrun with automobiles, we scarcely saw a horse and not a single one with a man astride.

A Community Reception

It is the proper thing in Little Rock to drive down town on hot summer evenings, and parking the car on Main Street, stay a while to see and be seen. As if on a seaside boardwalk, half the town promenades the wide pavement, greeting friends and acquaintances to right and left, and stopping often by automobiles to chat and partake of refreshments, obligingly brought out to the curb from the corner soda fountain.

What national humorists once did for Little Rock, vaudeville comedians do in Little Rock with Argenta, the worthy small town across the Arkansas River, which finds itself in the rôle Brooklyn plays to the Empire City.

There is this great difference: Argenta, as the town is popularly called, does seem to be playing in character. For unless our eyes deceived us, it is bucolic. We were delighted to have the motorman on the electric car on which we were sight-seeing jump off and walk briskly ahead to shoo away an obstinate cow who was standing athwart the track chewing her cud.

"That Allen cow is always blocking the traffic during the rush hour," he complained to a passenger in a tone which showed he meant the other seven of us to hear.

The Obliging Service

Unexpectedly he twirled the brake wheel with great violence. We all stood up as the car jolted to a halt. An accident? Some one on the track? No, neither. The motorman proceeded to back the car for a half block, and as we reached the corner, the mystery was explained. A customer was hurrying toward us, still half a dozen houses down the cross street. With an air of duty conscientiously performed, the motorman awaited the new arrival.

"Thanks, Dutch," said the newcomer, paying his fare.

"S all right, Roger," returned the motorman, as he pocketed the coin, for this car, you understand, was one of the new-fangled one-man type.

By sundown we reached Ft. Roots, where 15,000 soldiers had been encamped during the war. This in itself shows that even Argenta is not such an out-of-the-way place. A stranger passing through can hardly be considered an event there any more, and as for Little Rock, why, 100 years ago it would have been a metropolis, for in it are gathered 50,000 persons, and on the score of sheer modernity, Detroit has not anything to show more up to date.

AN ANTIQUARIAN ON SIGNBOARDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When a prince of the Royal House created something of a sensation at the Royal Academy dinner by saying that he and his fellow motorists would welcome the revival of Inn Signs, I amused myself often enough in the immediate days following, by trying to imagine this dear old London as it was in the middle of the eighteenth century. Walking up Ludgate Hill, the signs would be thickly packed together, each one for each house and many houses with several, some of huge dimensions, stretching half way across the street, some very costly, and of beautiful carving and wrought ironwork, but most of them indifferent works of art. And at night too, the streets, horribly dark, the eerie sounds of the swinging boards on their rusty hinges, more disturbing than the hum of our modern motor vehicles. Think how bleak and cold the streets must have seemed to our forefathers, when, with the advent of pavements of Scotch granite, an Act of Parliament in 1762 was passed for the removal of signboards. How silent the streets must have been then and how difficult for everybody to find the house of their friends, for we have to remember that signboards were not the specialty of the publican. Every shop and every house had its sign.

Then, let Newbury House, in St. James' Park, not to be confused with Ladey Oxford's, having two balls at the gate, etc., etc." is an advertisement.

did the signboard, and just as many heraldic charges have become modified during centuries of use, so we find signs on signboards becoming colloquially familiar and losing their original meaning altogether. Thus the name would become corrupted by faulty pronunciation, and altered to suit the corruption on repainting. Thus "The Shovel and Book" is a corruption of a common sign in places where grain was carried by canal boats, and was originally "The Shovel and Boat." When London was rebuilt after the fire, the former wooden signboards were replaced by stone ones let in the face of the wall of the house. Many of these are still in existence, but although Charles II passed an act forbidding hanging signs, they gradually crept in again a few years later. Prior to this, we must remember that heraldry was a living art, and the houses of the nobility both in town and country, when the family was absent, were used as hostels for travelers. The family arms were always hung in front of the house. Hence it came about that inn keepers imitating these signs conveyed by Blue Dragons and Red Lions to the public they gave:

Good entertainment for all that passes, Horses, mares, men and asses.

But this is not by any means the origin of signboards in England. The Romans brought them here. In Rome house signs were in many cases splendid works of art, and Cicero, Phaedrus and Pliny refer many times to them.

With the Romans begins our definite knowledge of this very fascinating

ST. LOUIS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Our glory was the river and the packets were our pride. You could hear their raucous chorus from the snow-white levee side. But the old ways are long gone by, the old days are done, And the dingy rusty packets lie silent in the sun.

They made us, aye, they made us; their stacks were tall and slim, But over the giant bridges, the railroad fliers skim! They brought us trade and money, they brought us gold and fame, In the old days, the brave days before the railroads came!

But now the docks are dingy, the river is a dream, A memory of gallant days upon a gallant stream, When packets raced to Orleans; when pilots played the game, In the old days, the brave days before the railroads came!

in the contemporary Spectator, and another "At Her House, the Red Ball and Acorn over against the Globe Tavern, etc., etc." shows us the simplicity and exactness of locating houses prior to 1762.

It took some time for people to settle down to the new order of things, that of numbering houses, and we hear of a worthy doctor who, to guide his friends' footsteps, advertised that they may know his house at night "by two candles burning within one of the chambers on the balcony and a lantern with a candle in it upon the balcony." Then people resorted to painting their houses, doors, posts and balconies in some striking color such as red, blue, green, etc. Hence to this day we have our White Houses and Blue Houses.

But England was behind the Parisians in making the change, although in Paris a law existed restricting the size of signs, and so it comes about that the Frenchman Misson, writing in 1719 about signs in London, is astonished that they are so large and "jut out so far, that in some narrow streets they touch one another, nay, and run across almost to the other side." He complains, too, that they are of little use to the foreigner inasmuch that they seldom have any lettering to describe the various signs depicted. Yet with all their inconveniences, it is said to think that the pawnbroker's three gold balls, the barber's pole, the Italian store's colored jars, the chemist's mighty glass vases, full of fascinating colored liquids which I longed to drink dry as a child, are mere relics of a time when signs were a splendid and living ornament to our cities. We must remember here that the pawnbroker's balls were generally blue in old days. It has been said that they are derived from the Medici arms, but this seems doubtful, for the Medici arms were gold balls. The barber who so innocently sticks his pole out, I fear would think it best taken down again if he stopped for a moment to consider its origin, and certainly a great many of his customers would. This sign dates from the time when barbers practiced phlebotomy, the pole being grasped by the patient. It was painted red and when not in use barbers usually placed it outside the house swathed in white linen, twisted. This in later times gave rise to the pole being painted with red and white lines winding round it. Barbers, of course, were important people at one time and I doubt not the locuquacity of the race is of far-back origin. Certainly they were more prone to wordy notices in lieu of bigger signs than most tradesmen. For instance: "Here lives Jennie Wright, Shaves almost as well as any man in England. Almost—not quite."

I like that rhyme and I am sure the barber would have pleased me. Naturally in the days when few could read, signs were the best means of saying something to the public, and the signboard must be considered a sort of half-brother to heraldry, which in its heyday was used for the sole purpose of distinguishing a lord to his followers, in the heat of battle. And just as in heraldry everything in the world, natural, imaginative, under the art of heraldry, so with signboards we find all sorts of weird things depicted and some very curious combinations. Heraldry of course lent itself to the punning of names, and so

subject; of the Greek signs our knowledge is small and indefinite, but Aristophanes, Lucian and other writers make frequent allusions which seem to prove that signboards were in use with the Greeks.

And now one word about the painters of signboards. In our day Messrs. James Pryde and William Nicholson have painted several and we hear that following on the Academy dinner speech I have mentioned, Mr. Nicholson is to paint a new sign for the Goupil Gallery. In the eighteenth century the headquarters of sign painters were in Harp Alley and Shoe Lane; most of the painting was poor, although occasionally men of distinction painted signs of no mean merit. Samuel Wale R. A., Richard Wilson R. A., and George Moreland painted many. David Cox painted the famous "Royal Oak" sign at Betwixt-Coed, North Wales, which sign by the way, was sold by auction last week. Millais painted a "St. George and the Dragon" at Hayes in Kent. Great men of former ages are known to have painted signs but outside museums few of them remain. In 1762, when signboards were taken down, a wag named Bonnell Thornton got together an exhibition of signboards. This was to burlesque the exhibitions of the Society of Artists and brought about much acrimonious comment in the press of the time. Hozarth, who understood a joke as well as any man living, was on the hanging committee and was not a little responsible for the success of this amusing absurdity. The catalog is extremely good fun, with short addresses to the "St. James Chronicle" and "The Gazetteer" praising these journals for their championing the cause of "the Publick having this trick played upon them."

In closing these few remarks on so vast and interesting a subject, it is a point of interest that many streets and even families in London owe their names directly to signboards.

The Gate of Hope

Above the entrance to the prison on Dartmoor, England, which is now to be done away with, two Latin words are cut into the stone, which may be rendered "Spare the vanquished," and it was in this spirit the French prisoners in the Napoleonic wars as well as American prisoners in the war of 1812 were received and treated, and in time allowed to live on parole in the neighboring villages and towns.

Stories of these refined and charming hostages have delighted the heart of youthful readers of many generations, and the work done by them in carving and carpentering is still carefully treasured in many a home on Dartmoor to the present day. Little could they have imagined that the fine air would make Dartmoor as famous a resort as some of the highlands of Switzerland, and that after having become a convict prison about 60 years ago, the place of their incarceration would be turned into an institution for training lads on the Borstal system. The boys will have freedom, and they will be acquiring a knowledge of farming and reclamation work, as well as other means of gaining a living and fitting them to become valuable members of society.

The boys will be merely hostages, and another legend should be carved over the gateway, this time something more suitable to the occasion such as "Take hope, all you who enter here."

WOMEN TRAINED IN POLITICS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that women are about to enter the field of what is sometimes called "practical politics," certain politicians are recalling the past and looking with an apprehensive eye to their future in this province that has heretofore been controlled so completely by men. The astute political leaders know that for the last few years women have indeed been in politics, a host with banners and with the spirit of crusaders. They don't want the rank and file of the political parties to realize it, and they are hoping that this spirit, so harmless while the woman host was but within sight of the promised land, will be chilled by actual contact with "practical politics."

One congressman from down east expressed it perfectly when he said, "Why d'd we ever try to keep them out? What have we done with 'em? We've educated 'em—that's what we've done. There's not a suffragette in the country that don't know more about campaigning than we do. We chased them hither and yon. They were learning politics in Maine and Louisiana and Kansas and Ohio while we were struggling to keep them out. It's just dawned on me that we've made a mistake in the last five years. If we had given 'em everything they asked they would have come in willing to have us show 'em. Now they know. And I shouldn't wonder if they would show us."

The astute gentleman knew whereof he spoke. He had met those competent women in his own State, in his own Congress, in his own conventions, watched their processions and pageants, and he had finally understood that the flying flags and the ready energy and the new devices meant youth.

Numbers of these young crusaders for the last few years have made of the suffrage fight a political game that put the old leaders on the defensive and largely contributed to the final victory. In the suffrage headquarters in the national capital—where so much suffrage history has been written—a group of these veteran campaigners were gathered together. For the most part they were girls, but there was not one who had not campaigned for suffrage in a dozen states; attended national political conventions and every type of political meeting. These girls had learned the theory of government, not from forgotten civil government textbooks, but among the leaders who were making history.

"Remember the 1914 campaign!" asked one girl with a thatch of red hair. Everyone laughed at the memory. "That was when we tried to make them believe that we were no longer to be listed among the lost causes, but had gotten into politics. Remember our elaborate statistics: women could become a balance of power in the voting states. And then we had to go out there and prove it—14 ignorant women against proud and oblivious political parties! Remember it?"

Stirring Up California

More laughter. The red-haired girl had the floor. "Rose and I went to California. Two lone women shaking around in that great State trying to make an electorate believe that the whole woman-voting population would rise in their wrath against a party that ignored suffrage. Talk about being alone in a great city! Those western women who were going to save us weren't used to having ladies appeal to them from soap boxes on the street corners; hand them out leaflets; chalk warnings for them. But it was the newspapers who saved us. What would we ever have done to finish this suffrage fight if most of the editors in the country hadn't attacked us and forced the few into welcoming us into the opposition camp! It was 'way back there in 1914 that they began slowly to realize that a few dangerous women were learning politics."

"Well, we forced the suffrage amendment through the House for the

first time in history on the strength of that puny little campaign made by you 14 lonely women," said the quiet dark girl.

"Yes, and that wasn't the best of it," put in another. "A pilloried politician never forgets an injury. He's like the traditional Indian in that. They began to mention how puny we were and how erroneous in holding a party in power responsible right on the floor of Congress—and that made us really, didn't it?"

"I don't know that it made us," meditated the fair girl whom newspapers always announced as a daring militant, "but it certainly boosted our stock a little. One has to remind politicians continuously. I must say that I think women are better campaigners than men—more resourceful. When men made their fight for the vote they did it with insurrections—burning public buildings, as usual fighting with fist fights. I think no one ever made a fight with banners and by word of mouth before, did they?"

There was more laughter at the remembrance that Mabel had been the first banner—and that it had been dropped from a balcony in a session of Congress to remind an executive who was reading a message on the freeing of Porto Ricans that the women of America were making a new political demand.

The Woman Votes Untouched

"Do you remember how eager everyone was to go out into the states to express indignation against the last suffrage delay in 1916? Those young girls from New York, and one from Maine—how industriously they stuck on stamps and did errands at headquarters and went out nightly to speak on the streets in the hope of being 'chosen' to go west to campaign for suffrage. And little Margaretta was the girl who drew the prize, who went out west to arouse the women of Montana against the deferment of votes for women."

"That was a magnificent fight," mused another girl. "Do you remember Ruza Venclov, the Polish girl who appealed to the miners of Arizona to remember women, and told them of her own life in the mills? The big political parties canceled their meetings whenever she was in the neighborhood. They knew that they could not keep the miners from going to the suffrage meetings."

"It may have seemed in sight then," put in the still impatient recruit of the latter years, "but it was necessary for a lot of us to go to prison that a dull country might realize the suffrage blockade."

"There's one thing that we suffrage politicians realize, whether anyone else ever finds it out or not: I do think we minimized our troubles," said the red-haired girl. "We had publicly to visualize the unpleasant side of prison experiences for purely political purposes. But do any of the hundreds of women who went through that indignity ever talk of it except in the gayest way?"

Then the little new recruit who had first learned the history of the suffrage movement from her mates in a Washington jail, curiously enough flurried with the very conclusion that the New England congressman had pronounced.

"I wonder why they made it so hard for us. Voting is such a little simple thing, and meaningless and useless in itself. Instead of giving women this simple little privilege they let us struggle for it—years and years. They let me come here 'way up from South Carolina, where I had never seen a senator. When I saw them and heard them and talked with them and watched them, week after week, I began to realize that this government would never be a democracy without us. Politicians have educated us by their opposition. They have made us politicians—and we have some things to teach them now."

A BALLAD OF CHAUTAUQUA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Grandfathers, fathers, bucks and blades, By ones, and twos, and threes; Matrons and mothers, misses, maids, Boys, children—who are these? That here, beneath the summer sun, By lawn and lane have bent Their steps this way?—All such my son, Do seek Chautauqua tent.

For now are come the five full days / We cull from July's prime, To woo with music, speech and plays / The sweet of summer time; And draw a whole community, / With gladness and content, Together here in unity / Beneath Chautauqua tent.

Where policies and parties lapse, / That dub you this and that, Stalwart Republican, perhaps, / Or fervid Democrat; Though differing each "as chalk from cheese" / All turn with one consent Where float those pennons in the breeze / Above Chautauqua tent.

Bone-try or wobbling mildly moist, / Aloof, or program-hot, What plank he'd tread, whose flag he'd hoist, / For once, it matters not; Be he but one that loves his kind, / And lives in good intent, Him surely, aye and her, you'll find / Beneath Chautauqua tent.

Each for the cause cooperative, / And all for service's sake, Since none shall take who will not give, / Nor give, that shall not take Thence rich reward in ampler store / Of wisdom and content, Than haply they had known before / They found Chautauqua tent.

After Pirate's Gold

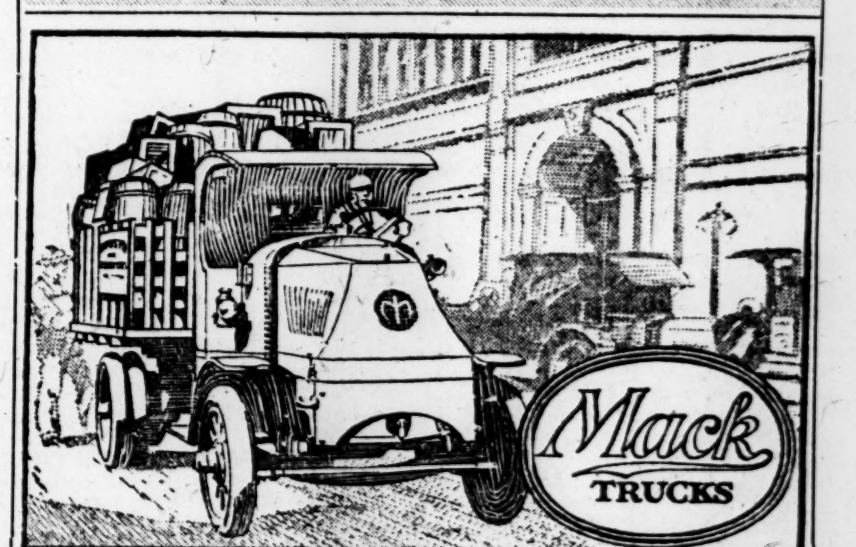
The ever-stirring lure of pirate's gold has started another little band of adventurers off to the Cocos Islands, where, at the bottom of a snug little harbor, are said to lie huge brass-bound treasure chests. In a little craft of 60 feet the eight men, who form the expedition, have set sail from a port on the Atlantic seaboard.

The central figure in the group is Andrew B. Cullen of Halesbury, Ontario, who is the owner and operator of the instrument with which he claims to be able to discover any kind of metal, and upon which the promoters depend to find their fabulous riches.

Another essential figure is one McGrath of New York, the promoter of the venture. They will be accompanied by a prospector of Swedish descent who is said to have discovered a book and maps in the Hudson Bay district of northern Canada which contains directions as to the approximate location of the hidden riches of the pirates of olden days. The instrument is expected to do the rest.

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DAIRY FARMING INCREASE FORECAST

Massachusetts Department of Agriculture Official Says Slowing Down of Manufactures Is Solving Farm Labor Problem

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Dairy farming in Massachusetts bids fair to increase rather than decrease, according to O. M. Camburn, head of the dairying division of the State Department of Agriculture, who says the recent slowing down of many of the larger manufacturing industries has caused the farm labor problem to rapidly diminish in many sections.

An apparent shortage of labor was one of the big reasons given this past spring for widely distributed predictions of a tremendous decrease in food production. But the evidence of unusually large crops in almost every farm product, together with the prospect of a growing supply of labor, has given farmers a new grip on the situation. And Mr. Camburn is confident that the line on his dairying chart is going to show an upward trend from now on.

Many of the big factories that have lately released thousands of employees will be more or less slow in picking up again, according to present indications—one of the reasons being that people everywhere have been refusing to buy at the high prices asked and huge unsold stocks have remained in the manufacturers' hands, he says. This has led farm experts to feel that they will not immediately lose the help that has come to them from the cities.

As to dairying, specifically, Mr. Camburn says that, to make up for the few who have quit dairying because of the high cost of grain, there are others who have started dairy farms on a more efficient plan and are going to raise their own grain. He says further that the stories promiscuously heralded abroad in the spring to the effect that large numbers of dairy cows were being sold for beef because of many dairymen no longer finding it profitable to run dairy farms, was all a mere bubble. It is true, he said, that some dairies failed, but it did not become far-reaching enough to cause any concern, especially when it was noted that other large dairies were springing up and were being established upon a more intelligent and businesslike basis.

As a still further ground for optimism Mr. Camburn points to statistics ranging over a period of 60 years, which show that the number of cows in Massachusetts has always varied a little from year to year and that just as often as the number has risen in the course of a few years there has followed a corresponding fall. Last year the assessors counted 148,500 cows in the State, which differs little from that of any recent year. In 1861 there were 149,000 cows in the State. The lowest number since then was in 1867, when there were 144,560 and the largest number was in 1890, when there were 200,650. New Hampshire is the State showing a marked dwindling in dairy farming. It now has only about 99,000, which is 30,000 less than 15 years ago. Vermont has nearly 100,000 more cows than Massachusetts, while Maine has only a few more than Massachusetts.

Mr. Camburn does not expect the recent fall in the wholesale prices of grain to greatly affect the retail prices nor the price of milk, yet he does look for a plentiful milk supply during the winter. Farmers are now getting paid more for their milk, in accordance with what it costs them, says Mr. Camburn, for now those who produce milk do it with the intention of making it pay, whereas formerly farmers sold milk on the side, not bothering to see if they were covering the cost or not, aiming to make their money from other products.

LEGISLATION FOR NEGROES PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—In a special message to the North Carolina General Assembly, Thomas W. Bickett, Governor, asks for a square deal for the Negro race. Governor Bickett does not hope that the special session of the Legislature will be able to complete a just program for the race, but he does urge that the General Assembly authorize him to appoint a commission of five members to work out the proposals submitted by him in his special message.

Governor Bickett urges the establishment of a first class teachers' training school. At the present time most of the Negroes who qualify for high grade teachers are compelled to go outside the state for their training. While holding tenaciously to the opinion that it is necessary to the peace and happiness of both races for the whites and the Negroes to ride in separate railway coaches, the Governor urges an amendment to the state's transportation laws.

BIG APPROPRIATION FOR FORESTS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW LONDON, New Hampshire — An annual federal appropriation of \$1,000,000 for forest protection, care and management and distribution of forest planting material, with state appropriations to be made dollar for dollar, all expenditures being contingent upon the adoption of federal standards, was proposed by R. F. Kellogg, secretary of the National Newsprint Bureau, New York, while addressing the conference of forestry experts and paper manufacturers held

in New London under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

He also proposed an annual appropriation of \$500,000 for a complete and accurate forest survey of the country and appropriations of not less than \$3,000,000 yearly for the purchase of lands under the Weeks Act, which would be extended in its operations beyond the White and Southern Appalachian mountains. Mr. Kellogg also called for increase in national forest tracts through exchange or purchase to not less than 200,000,000 acres. Another suggested appropriation was \$1,000,000 a year for forest planting in national parks and still another of \$500,000 a year was urged for forest research. An extension of the federal farm loan act to permit loans for periods of 50 years for the purchase of cut-over or immature forest lands was yet another suggestion. Mr. Kellogg stated that the first draft of a bill along these lines had been made by Col. William D. Greeley, chief forester of the United States.

BRIGHT FUTURE SEEN FOR FARMER

New Hampshire College Dean of Agriculture Tells of Prospects for Incoming Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, New Hampshire — The future for the New Hampshire farmer was never brighter than it is today, according to F. W. Taylor, dean of the agricultural division of New Hampshire College, in a statement issued for the benefit of incoming students who are inquiring with regard to the prospects for those who take up the study of expert farming. "In spite of the fact," he says, "that the population of New Hampshire increased only about 12,000, or a little less than 3 per cent during the last decade, and that the number of farms and the amount of livestock in some of our counties shows an actual decrease, there are still some very bright sides to our agricultural problem here and some splendid opportunities for agricultural work in the old Granite State."

A summary of the account records of 127 farms in Cheshire, Coos and Sullivan counties just completed for the past year shows an average labor income of \$963. By "labor income" is meant what the farmer has left for his own labor after paying all expenses and interest on his capital invested. The average labor income of the 30 best farms in the counties mentioned was \$2081. A number of farms ran between \$4000 and \$5000. For the man, therefore, who does not wish to be a wage earner all his life and who hopes for independence in middle age and the best of opportunities for his children, a good New Hampshire farm is no mean asset.

"To the young man who is planning to enter college this fall and who is still undecided as to what line of work to take up, the possibilities of agriculture are commended for careful consideration. The future for agriculture work was never brighter than it is today and the signs of the times are now pointing to agriculture as holding the key to many successful careers. As a job or profession which will give the young men a use for their muscles, an outlet for their initiative, a good and healthful living together with splendid prospects for the future, farming is still our fundamental industry."



Miss Evelyn Laye, Miss Constance Collier and Master Maurice Hopkins among the balloons

through the turnstile en masse, every one triumphant, and the look of "do and dare" relaxed and a smile took its place, which broadened into a laugh, for right there was George Desplas, with his hot-water jug, with the bottom out, making a useful megaphone, to let all and sundry know that Sports Ltd. was the place to go to, and those who wanted to see Dawson Milward looking his best, and Harry Nicholls being his funniest, and Fay Compton, and Dame May Whitty with Lady Forbes Robertson, and a host of others making every one as happy as they could be, should "walk in, walk in, gentlemen and ladies."

NEW YORK FUSION AGAINST SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Republicans and Democrats have finally decided on fusion to further their attempts to defeat for reelection the five Socialist assemblymen who were expelled from the Legislature. Fusion failed at first in two of the five districts, but now, under urging of the National Security League, has been effected.

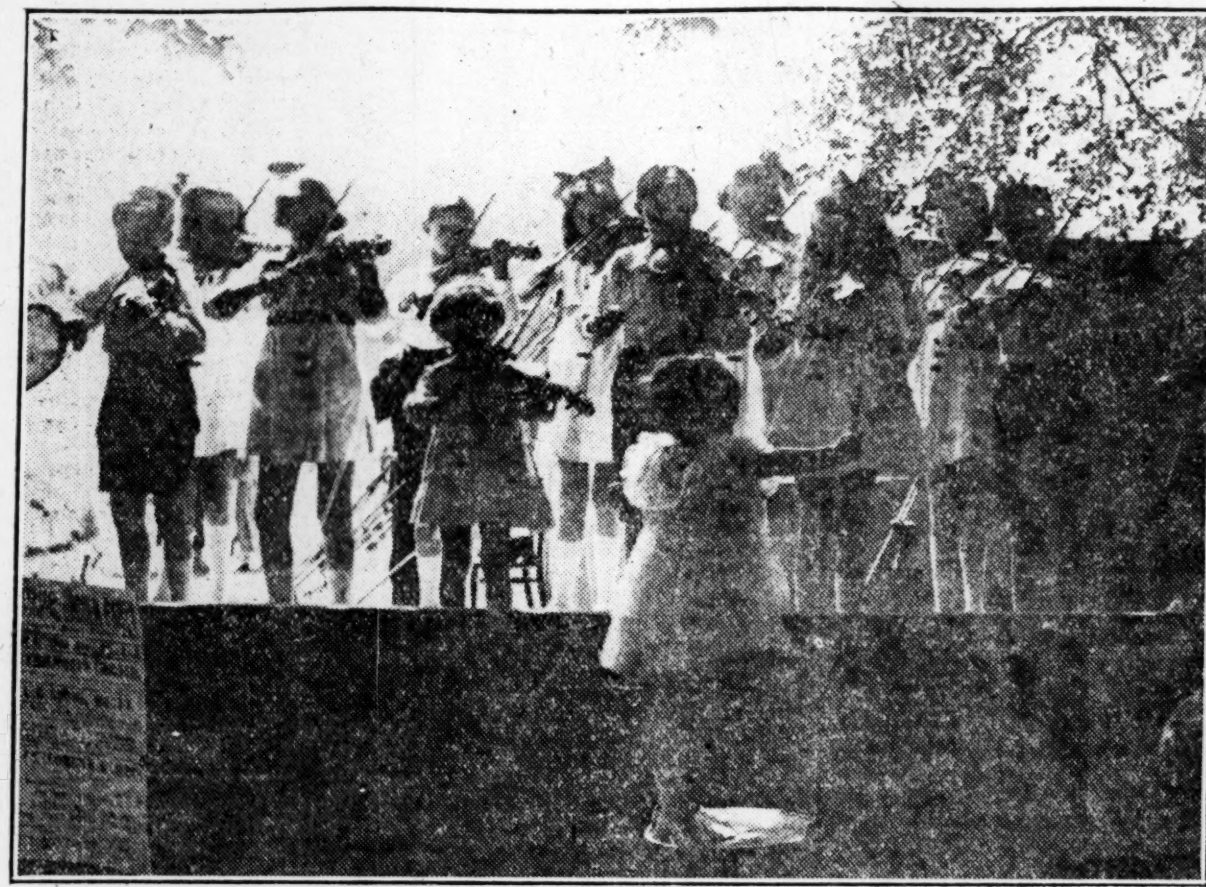
TENTILE MILLS TO CLOSE

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — About 18,000 textile and shoe workers here will start on their annual vacations until September 7, by the closing of the mills and factories Friday night. A payroll saving of over \$240,000 to the corporations will be effected.

THE GARDEN PARTY AT CHELSEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"All the fun of the fair and the Fairbanks" would be a good description of the theatrical garden party which took place officially in the Royal Hospital Gardens, in Chelsea, but which to be accurate started at the upper end of Sloane Street and extended to the River Thames. From Knightsbridge a crowd of motorists, taxis, victorias, and vehicles of all kinds occupied the roadway and unwilling pedestrians the sidewalks. As Sloane Square and Lower Sloane Street were passed it became a road-



The children's orchestra conducted by the little girl

way of stationary vehicles, and the occupants joined the hot walkers in a sustained effort to get through the crowd which banked the entrance to the gardens.

Inch by inch the way was won, and a jolly, happy crowd all took the pushing and shoving in good part. Top hats and laces and muds and delicate shoes and smart buttonholes, everybody in a good-natured mood, making such a picture of finery that the peacock on the roof of the buildings at the entrance, not to be outdone, spread its gorgeous feathers in the sunshine and called aloud "mar-i-a-mar-i-a."

Then the gate was made, right in

pieces, her stalwart husband sought refuge in this haven of rest under Dawson Milward's direction.

But the "uncles and aunts" of the orphan children in the home at Langley for whom this garden party was given were not out for quiet, or if they were they did not get it; what they were out for was money to support this orphanage for the children of the less fortunate members of the theatrical profession, where a real home life is enjoyed by these little ones, who, though they have not parents, have as jolly a lot of "uncles and aunts" as they call themselves, as ever children had, and it may be asked if there is any other profession which can show such genuine, practical, human loving-kindness as is shown by the members of the theatrical profession. Oh, no,

DRUNKEN AUTOISTS TO BE PROSECUTED

New Jersey to Revoke Licenses of Drivers Convicted of Operating Vehicles While in a Condition of Intoxication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey — The motor vehicle department of New Jersey has issued an order to the effect that all automobile drivers in the State convicted of operating motor vehicles

steps to make the highways a safe place for persons to travel upon.

"If we are going to allow drunken persons to operate motor vehicles along the streets we may as well turn an irresponsible man loose with a gun. Whiskey and gasoline will never mix and there is no use trying to have 'gas' in the car and rum in the driver. It will cause a short circuit and somebody will suffer. Despite all the warnings that have been issued the cases of drunken autoists are greatly on the increase and something must be done."

"We need to be thankful to the State of New Jersey for its law against drunken autoists. The law is one of the best of its kind in the United States and carries with it a jail sentence, there being no alternative. Conviction carries with it a sentence of 30 days in the county jail or workhouse. This is the minimum, and the maximum is six months in the county jail. No judge can alter this sentence, no matter what influence might be brought to bear. The poor and the rich share alike. I have always been deeply opposed to drunken persons operating cars."

"We have received hundreds of letters from well-to-do people asking us to relent in cases where drivers have been convicted and committed to jail. But we cannot change the law and the sentence must stand. No fear or favor is shown and the punishment must be meted out. The roads must be safeguarded at any cost. The highways are no place for drunken drivers. If the same condition prevailed upon railroads there would be hundreds of wrecks."

"I have taken a firm stand against these machines being driven through the streets at reckless speed by drivers whose brains are numbed by liquor and will deal severely with those who think more of whiskey than human lives. There is no greater menace to society than drunken autoists and I will do all in my power to bring about the arrest and conviction of the guilty ones. Road policemen are now aiding the department in arresting drunken drivers."

Important Permits Cut Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Charles R. O'Connor, federal prohibition director of New York State, has announced that no more importers liquor permits will be issued. This will make more effective the recent order cutting off wholesalers permits, and both together are expected to prove a great help to enforcement officials in seeing that New York is really dry.

Through these permits, enforcement officials believe, liquor has leaked to the retail trade and in this way illicit sellers have been supplied.

More than 1800 permits had been issued to wholesale dealers in this city, and a total of about 3000 throughout the State, when the order cutting them off was put into effect recently.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania — Decreased population in the county jails of this state is being generally accredited to the effect of the prohibition law. A recent dispatch from Sunbury announces that the Northumberland County jail population has dropped down to 19 persons, the smallest number the jail has contained in many years. The left wing of the jail has been closed.

Alms House Inmates Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — The beneficial effect of the national prohibition law is noted by Solomon Burdick, poor commissioner of La Crosse County, who says that liquor is no longer filling the almshouse with inmates.

"Since the law went into force there has been a decided decrease in the number of appeals for assistance," said Mr. Burdick. "There are still a few cases of want and suffering each month, but not the kind that formerly came in numbers when the father had fallen a victim to drink."

"The decrease in the number of persons asking for admittance to the poor farm has been marked since prohibition became effective."

ENFORCEMENT OF DRY LAW IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia — "We are rapidly reducing distilling to a minimum," says Daniel J. Gantt, supervisor of internal revenue agents of the southeastern district of the United States, commenting on his monthly report for July. The states included in the district are Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

"During July my men made 498 successful raids in the district," Mr. Gantt says, "which is an average of six raids for each man under my supervision. All of the work was accomplished by approximately 80 men, including the supervision officials, and the report as a whole shows that we are holding down violations in the district to a low mark. More stills than the number shown in the July report were destroyed in the district before the provision of the Volstead Act became effective."

One hundred and twenty-six men and women were arrested during the month and 415 prosecutions were recommended. Nearly 2200 gallons of whiskey and 143,000 gallons of beer were confiscated during the month. Property to the amount of \$103,935 was seized.

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MELBOURNE AS AN AUSTRALIAN SEES IT

Sir David Hennessy, Former Lord Mayor, Says City Has a Great Future and Has Little to Learn From Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Alderman Sir David V. Hennessy, a well-known Australian, has just arrived in England, and is taking a well-earned holiday, part of which he will spend on the Continent. He had a fine public record in the Commonwealth, and for five consecutive years he occupied the high civic office as Lord Mayor of Melbourne. This constitutes a record for Australia, a record of which he may well be proud. Of his five years as first citizen of Melbourne, four were in the war period. Sir David Hennessy's activities, therefore, were greatly increased, and both himself as Lord Mayor and his wife as Lady Mayoress, worked at high pressure to help the numerous Melbourne war organizations. The Lord Mayor had under his direct control a sum of £1,000,000 raised in Victoria alone for war funds of various kinds.

Sir David Hennessy started the Overseas Club in Melbourne and was president for seven years. He was an early member of the Australian Natives Association and had a seat in the State Parliament. He was also closely identified with educational movements in Victoria. During the war the honor of knighthood was conferred upon him by the King for his public services. The King of Serbia also conferred upon him the order of St. Sava—and it may be mentioned that Lady Hennessy—his wife—received the Companionship of the British Empire for her help and cooperation, and was also decorated by France.

Inadvisable Proposal

Alderman Sir David Hennessy was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to give his views of municipal affairs in Melbourne, and the proposal to remove the Melbourne Town Hall to a more suitable site. He replied that this was not the time to indulge in unnecessary expenditure, and he considered the proposal quite inadvisable. They actually owned a valuable block of land adjoining the present Town Hall, upon which was erected a useful building, and he thought they could not do better than take it over next year on expiry of the lease, and thereby add to their present Town Hall all the accommodation and requirements they could want for the next 50 years. He thought that it was most central and occupied a very suitable position in Melbourne for its purpose.

Sir David went on to speak of the streets and tramways of Melbourne, of which Australians were so proud. He said: "Our city naturally is being congested, and with a population of 730,000 it is the council's duty to have in view the expansion or increase if possible by additional cross streets or trams. At present, although the trams run almost continuously, with but 30 seconds interval during the busy hours morning and evening, our present system cannot cope with the traffic, but I find that big cities at present are overcrowded, especially since the war, particularly such cities as London and Paris for example. I think it is because many of the soldiers are not settling down to their country life, and prefer town or city life instead. Sydney is worse off than Melbourne, as their city is divided by the harbor, over 150,000 people living on the north shore, the great majority of them having to be carried daily to their business places by boat. They propose, however, to build a large underground subway almost immediately.

Not Much to Learn

"In my opinion we have not very much to learn from other places as far as Melbourne is concerned. We have very fine broad, clean streets, and during the last five years spent £200,000 on blocking and making new roads with red gum block, tar sprayed and sanded each year. This is in addition to blocking other streets of the city. We have also expended many thousands of pounds on our parks and gardens, and it is our proud claim that they are the finest in any part of the world. Some 12 or more months ago we took over from the government the sole control of several public gardens, including Fitzroy Gardens, Carlton Gardens, and Queen Victoria Gardens, of which they were trustees with us. Now we have the control of the whole of the parks and gardens in the city of Melbourne proper, with a yearly expenditure of about £12,000 for the maintenance and upkeep, exclusive of general work. In addition to these beautiful spaces we have several playgrounds for children and play-teachers in our principal gardens, and now the war is over we intend increasing the number—with bands of music playing several afternoons during the week. It will be seen, therefore, that the Melbourne municipal authorities are doing all in their power to make popular open-air spaces and amusements in industrial suburbs, and to encourage the citizens to patronize these gardens, which are made as attractive as possible."

Sir David Hennessy next spoke of Melbourne's electric light system, which was a great success—in fact, it is the cheapest in the Commonwealth. The net profits annually are between £30,000 and £40,000 equal to a 4d. rate for the municipality. "There is," added Sir David, "a huge scheme now in progress by the Victorian Government, who are about to supply power to the whole of Melbourne, making one large concern, and thereby obtaining a great saving to the people, especially for factories and industries. The operations are to take place 40 miles from Melbourne at a place called Morwell-Gippsland, where the government own and work a coal mine suitable for electric purposes. Three electrical commissioners have been appointed by the government, and are hard at work in preparing and getting the plant together to supply Melbourne and its suburbs."

A Vast Reservoir

In a city such as Melbourne the water supply is a matter of first importance, and Sir David stated that the water system was one of the best and, what was equally important, a never-failing one. "Even," he declared, "if we had no rain for a year, we have nothing to fear with the great extensions and alterations the Metropolitan Board have made by additional water courses and sheds to their present supply during the last four years, viz: Yan-Yean, about 18 miles from Melbourne. This vast reservoir is 13 miles in circumference and is about 26 feet in depth. The new additions, which are situated among mountains and hills in country the scenery and surroundings of which are beautiful, and form an ideal spot for the purpose."

"The Metropolitan Board of Works consists of 39 commissioners, a paid chairman, and members appointed by the various councils according to revenue and receipts. The city has seven on the board representing Melbourne. The suburbs also have their representatives on the board, viz: sewerage and water. The whole of Melbourne and nearly all the suburbs in the area of 10 miles are served: there is a profit on the water every year. I omitted to mention that the Melbourne city rate is the cheapest in the world; owing to additional cost it was recently increased by 4d. to 1s. 8d., the first increase since the corporation was inaugurated in 1842. The municipal rate and the lighting rate are also low."

In speaking of Melbourne municipal appointments, the former Lord Mayor said: "Our councilors are elected for three years by the ratepayers. We have eight wards, each three councilors and one alderman—32 in all. The alderman is the senior councilor and is elected by the members of the council every four years. The Lord Mayor is elected annually by the council, several members have been elected for three years; in my case I was elected for five years in succession. I am proud to say we are the only council in Australia that follow closely the lines of the City of London Corporation. We elect our Lord Mayor on October 9, and he is installed on November 9. He gives a large official banquet on that night, which is attended by the governors from the various states, the federal Prime Minister, state premiers, and divers other representatives of the people. On such occasions their robe is the orthodox official costume—breaches, buckled boots, silk stockings, and cocked hats."

Melbourne as Capital

"It must be remembered that Melbourne is at present the seat of the federal government, and has had this honor since the inauguration of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1901. The Victorian Parliament lent their magnificent building to the federal Parliament, where the senators and representatives sit, and although various suggestions have been made from time to time to move the capital to other states, or to the federal capital site itself, Melbourne still has the satisfaction of housing the national Parliament, and many people look upon it as the capital of Australia."

In conclusion Sir David stated that they in Melbourne, like all other parts of the Commonwealth, were very proud to be part and parcel of the great Empire, which they held up as an example as far as municipal and other kindred matters were concerned. He predicted that Melbourne, which is now the seventh largest city in the British dominions, has a great future. Apart from its beautiful parks, gardens, plantations and environments, the City Council were going to add further to its attraction by beautifying the principal streets of the city. A sum of £12,000 had been voted by the council for the reception of the Prince of Wales, a considerable portion of which amount would be spent on improvements to the main gateway, and this would be named after the Prince of Wales, in commemoration of his visit to the State of Victoria.

SYRIA'S COMMERCIAL COMMITTEE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria—The Republican Committee of Commerce, of Industry and of Agriculture (Comité Maseurand) through the activity of certain members of its Egyptian section, is forming a Syrian section of the above committee at Beirut.

The second group in the Opposition (dvynolitevov) is by far the most important in numbers. In it are to be found the personal opponents of Mr. Venizelos. They are the ones of whom he has lately said in Athens that they would follow his own foreign policy in case of their coming to power. They are by no means Constantinists, though their common interest with them, namely, "that of ousting Mr. Venizelos," unites them in their electoral and press campaign. The leaders of this group are old politicians, whom the coming of Mr. Venizelos has completely overshadowed. The Liberal chief, however, has never refused the collaboration of any of the old party chiefs, who honestly subscribed to the Liberal-constitutional régime inaugurated by him since 1910.

"Village Pump Tactics"
There are some who have not regretted this cooperation, but there are those who could not orientate themselves to his program and preferred the personal opposition, yearning for the "good old days of village-pump tactics" and working hard for the political eclipse of Mr. Venizelos, for that alone could bring them back to power and to their cherished "spoils system." It is worthy of remark that some of these politicians were amongst those who took a leading part in the removal of the then Crown Prince Constantine and of the princes from the army in 1909. When Mr. Venizelos, shortly after his coming to power in 1910, laid a proposal before the Parliament to reinstate "under conditions" the Crown Prince in the army, they censured this step as a very dangerous one. In fact the very thought that Prince Constantine would one day become king, seemed to alarm them, because they were afraid that a man of the absolutist ideas and impossible character of the Prince would surely bring catastrophe to the country.

The third group, which, owing to its insignificance in numbers, might well be omitted, is the Bolshevik element. This consists of a few—mostly foreign-born—elements, who in a parrot fashion have copied the Communist formulae of Nicholas Lenine and Leon Trotsky and preach in a very loud way, outrageously disproportionate to their numbers, the coming of the earthly paradise of Nicholas Lenine in Greece. They can hardly be called Socialists, for, in reality, they know little of Socialism and practice none. Moreover, they do not represent the laboring classes of Greece. The Greek people, whether proletariat or bourgeoisie, have been nurtured above all with the ideals of country (patriotic), religion and family, and anything which preaches war against these three fundamentals of their citizenship is abhorrent to them.

ASIANICS IN NEW ZEALAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News office
AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Strong exception has been taken by the Auckland Returned Soldiers Association to the influx of Asiatics, whose competition has been already felt in the fruit and flax activities. At the conference of returned soldiers in Wellington the following motion will come up for adoption: "That the attention of the government be drawn to the large influx of Hindus and Chinese to the Dominion, and that it be requested to introduce legislation during the coming session to restrict such immigration; and that each association throughout New Zealand be requested to convene a public meeting in its district prior to the meeting of Parliament, to protest against the unrestricted influx of Hindus and Chinese." New Zealand's immigration restriction by means of an education test has not been as successful as the Australian. The latter is capable of use in such a way that it presents an impassable barrier without challenging the would-be Asiatic immigrant on the ground of color or standard of living.

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GREECE CONCLUDES STRIKING CAMPAIGN

Few Military Men Shared Optimistic Assurance of Mr. Venizelos That Greeks Could Win in Thrace and Asia Minor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—The Greek General Army Headquarters recently issued a laconic bulletin in which it stated that the operations in Eastern Thrace, which began on July 20, were concluded on July 25, by the capture of Adrianople on that day and the smashing of the enemy's forces, the scattered remnants of which retreated in panic toward Kirkilisse (Forty Churches). A few days previously another brief bulletin appeared, announcing in the same laconic and dignified way the conclusions of the operations in Asia Minor against the Turkish forces.

A short time ago, very few military men in Europe—if any—shared the optimistic assurances of Mr. Venizelos and of the Greek staff, that the Greek Army could successfully undertake the task it has just completed. In fact, with the exception of the British Prime Minister, the rest of the statesmen and military men around the Peace Conference looked at the undertaking with a great deal of doubt and thought that at its best, the Greek Army would be dragged into a very long campaign. How little did they know of the inherent qualities of the Hellenic race, which it has displayed in every great crisis of its national career. When liberty and country are at stake, the Hellenic spirit does not fail to overcome the obstacles in its way, never stopping or abating until it reaches its goal. The memorable days of Thermopylae, Salamis, Marathon and Plataea are lived over again in the plains of Ephesus, Pergamos, Sardes, Troad, in the home of Orpheus and in the seas of Jason and Leander.

A Tenacious People

Once more this tenacious people, conscious of its high mission in the Near East and the eastern Mediterranean, has sent forth its citizen army to vanquish a tyrant's hordes. Ever since they placed their feet on Christian dominions of the Near East, the Turks have defied God and humanity. They have wrought nothing but destruction and misery and no Nemesis, however severe, can adequately chastise them for their deeds. There are over a million Turks in the territories occupied by Greece today, and yet not a hand has been raised against them to avenge what they were doing yesterday in flagrant disrespect of the "rights of man." The Greeks did not march forth as invaders on foreign lands; they were crusaders, delivering from a ruthless enemy a soil very dear to them. And as they marched forth with faith and purpose true, humanity's banner was leading them on.

One can leave to the military experts of Europe comment on the history of this glorious campaign of the Greeks. The world will know of it sooner or later. The purpose of this article is to present to the American people the internal situation in Greece, a situation which is so greatly misrepresented abroad and so little understood even by the Greeks who have been away from Greece for some time. If we are to judge from such articles as the one published in the July number of the New York Times magazine, Current History.

The Greek Opposition

In Greek politics we have the Opposition (dvynolitevov) and the Government (Kubevnovos η κυβερνησις). The Opposition in Greece (dvynolitevov) is made up of three groups. The first comprises the so-called Constantinist Party, the general headquarters of which are to be found in Switzerland, and its chief lieutenants in New York. This party consists partly of those who, sharing the absolutist theory of monarchy, or being attached sentimentally to the former emperor, are yearning for his return. They may be termed the "sincere" Constantinists. They are infinitesimal in numbers, and history teaches us that people sharing ideas are always to be found around a fallen monarch. The rest of this party is made up of those who have either been eclipsed from the public eye with the expulsion of the former king, or have lost, on account of it, their positions and incomes, and who desire for his return as their only means of ever regaining their former prestige and power. A number of former officers of the army are found amongst them, as well as former public officials who have either refused to serve the constitutional régime or have been dismissed from service owing to misconduct. All the above naturally expect a rich reward from their "master" on his return.

The second group in the Opposition (dvynolitevov) is by far the most important in numbers. In it are to be found the personal opponents of Mr. Venizelos. They are the ones of whom he has lately said in Athens that they would follow his own foreign policy in case of their coming to power. They are by no means Constantinists, though their common interest with them, namely, "that of ousting Mr. Venizelos," unites them in their electoral and press campaign. The leaders of this group are old politicians, whom the coming of Mr. Venizelos has completely overshadowed. The Liberal chief, however, has never refused the collaboration of any of the old party chiefs, who honestly subscribed to the Liberal-constitutional régime inaugurated by him since 1910.

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above party, one finds that its members all agree on the foreign policy of their chief, and that they are all personally fond of him. There are, however, differences of opinion among them. For instance, the right wing of the party does not approve of the labor and land policy of the government, which they consider as radical. Again, the extreme left clamors for more radical measures.

Common Ground

The common ground on which they stand, however, and the record of their noteworthy achievements for Greece during the last ten years, unites them with a bond of oneness such as to exclude the possibility of a serious rupture at the coming elections. Moreover, their personal affection to the Liberal chieftain is so strong that even in the event of secession on the part of the extremists, they will always support the government in questions of confidence. There is also an element inside the party which desires a republic, but if this question comes up in the forthcoming National Assembly, these "republicans" will submit to the verdict of the nation.

Such is the internal political situation in Greece, and those who picture it otherwise have either been misinformed, or draw their conclusions from what they hear from interested parties, hardly ever taking the trouble to visit Greece and find out the truth. The Greece of today is not the Greece of five or ten years ago. Certainly it is very unlike the Greece of 15 years ago, hence the explanation that many of the Greeks who have emigrated are often ignorant of the true state of affairs, and easily misled by this or that propaganda. The best way to ascertain the true state of affairs is to sound the people and find out what they think.

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News office

MANCHESTER, England—Although by 218 votes to 140 the amendment in favor of exempting cooperative societies from the corporation profits tax, was defeated in the House of Commons recently, Cooperative Union officials are not without hope that some way will be found of ultimately saving the funds of the movement from what they consider unjust taxation.

Joseph Bradshaw, the organizing secretary of the Cooperative Union, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a special income tax committee was sitting in London to deal with this new development. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given a hint that he was prepared to consider any alternative which cooperators were prepared to bring forward. The special income tax committee will not, however, discuss any alternative, Mr. Bradshaw stated, and he expects the movement to fight the imposition of the tax. In accordance with the ruling of the special income tax conference held recently in London, another special Cooperative Congress will be called to decide the methods to be adopted in case the tax finally becomes law.

ASIATICS IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Strong exception has been taken by the Auckland Returned Soldiers Association to the influx of Asiatics, whose competition has been already felt in the fruit and flax activities. At the conference of returned soldiers in Wellington the following motion will come up for adoption: "That the attention of the government be drawn to the large influx of Hindus and Chinese to the Dominion, and that it be requested to introduce legislation during the coming session to restrict such immigration; and that each association throughout New Zealand be requested to convene a public meeting in its district prior to the meeting of Parliament, to protest against the unrestricted influx of Hindus and Chinese." New Zealand's immigration restriction by means of an education test has not been as successful as the Australian. The latter is capable of use in such a way that it presents an impassable barrier without challenging the would-be Asiatic immigrant on the ground of color or standard of living.

The above three groups form the Anti-Venizelist opposition (dvynolitevov) in Greece, and it is only natural that in a free and constitutionally governed country a government which has been in power for almost 10 years in succession should have created an opposition through this or that measure. A parliamentary régime needs an opposition, and Mr. Venizelos has repeatedly deplored the absence of an opposition possessing a program and views of its own. Taken at their best, these opposition groups represent a small minority of the population forming the Venizelist or Liberal Party.

If one looks carefully into the representative elements composing the

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CURRENT EVENTS IN
DISTURBED IRELANDDublin Chamber of Commerce
Asks for Irish Self-Government
Subject to the Condition That
Ulster Be Not CoercedBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Irish Industrial Development Association took place recently in the City Hall, with Mr. O'Dea in the chair. Mr. Good, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said he was glad to notice an increase of 50 per cent in the receipts as compared with last year, and commented on a certain apathy shown in Dublin toward trade, and blamed the educational system. Dealing with the housing problem, Mr. Good said that, while thousands of houses were being erected in England and Scotland, nothing was being done in Ireland owing to the financial conditions imposed.

Mr. Darrell Figgis also spoke, and, referring to the threatened economic blockade of the country, said it might turn to be a blessing in disguise, as it should turn the thoughts of the Irish people to developing their own trade and resources. Mr. Erskine Childers pointed out that banking facilities for industrial progress were now provided by the National Land Bank, Dublin. It also helped people desirous of purchasing land and carried on ordinary banking business. He said there was £200,000,000 in joint stock banks and savings banks in Ireland which might well be kept in the country instead of going to establish industries in other countries.

Partition Bill Opposed

A remarkable resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, calling upon the government to give a pledge to concede self-government to Ireland subject only to the restrictions "that Ireland should remain within the Empire, and that Ulster should not be coerced." The resolution expressed horror at the crimes and reprisals which "are rapidly making life intolerable in Ireland" and called on all Irishmen of good will to use their utmost efforts to prevent the recurrence of these outrages. An emphatic request was made for the withdrawal of the present partition bill, in that it did not meet with the approval of any section.

The question of permitting professional legal men to attend Dail Eireann Courts has been up for consideration by the members of the Leinster Circuit. The meeting was more or less informal, but the majority of the junior members of the circuit were present, and they passed and signed the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of the undersigned members of the Leinster Circuit, a member of the bar instructed by a solicitor is entitled to appear for a client before any arbitration court."

A Dail Eireann Law Court in Roscommon was recently held in the Harrison Hall, and although armed police were in attendance both inside and outside the court, no attempt was made to suppress it. Solicitors appeared for the clients, and several cases were settled.

Military Police Surprised

A most daring hold-up was effected recently in Dublin, the perpetrators, as usual, getting away scot free. Three small detachments of military police who were stationed near Trinity College railings, and at the Bank of Ireland, all within 50 yards of, and in sight of, each other, were held up by about eight civilians, who captured the ammunition and arms of 11 soldiers in a thoroughfare crowded with people leaving the theaters. The three bodies of police were attacked simultaneously, and were completely surprised, except for the men at the Bank of Ireland, who managed to fire several shots, wounding three of the military police stationed opposite.

The murder of Frank Brooke, D.L., J.P., in the meat darlings as yet committed in Dublin. Three men entered Mr. Brooke's private office at Westland Row Station, and fired several revolver shots at him point blank. Mr. Brooke was ensnared in duties at the time connected with the Dublin and South Eastern Railway Company of which he was chairman, and he was talking to Mr. Cotton, traffic manager of the London & North Western Railway Company, when the men entered. After shooting, the men walked coolly out of the station without attracting notice. Mr. Cotton was apparently left unmolested.

Mr. Brooke was an extensive landowner, and was agent for the Earl of Fitzwilliams' estate. He spent much of his time in Dublin, staying at the Kildare Street Club, or the Shelbourne Hotel, and was a very frequent house guest at the Viceroy Lodge. He was a Privy Councillor, a member of the Turf Club, a director of the Hibernian Bank and several other important companies.

The Roman Catholic bishop of Cork is very strong in his condemnation of the murderers of Sergeant Mulhern at the door of the chapel in Bandon recently. He designates it as "singularly heinous" and "by far the most appalling of the murders committed during the course of the present political trouble."

Punishment by "Interdict"

Bishop Colohan also pronounces that "if a person finds that membership in an organization may mean that he may be called on to take the life of a policeman, it is not lawful for him to join or to remain a member

of that organization." The Bishop has therefore inflicted on the man who shot Sergeant Mulhern and on his abettors by command, counsel or otherwise, the canonical punishment known as "interdict." This implies that all those subject to it are excluded from all the "divine offices" of the church.

When reconsecrating the Bandon Chapel just after the murder, the parish priest in the course of an address to the congregation was equally emphatic in his denunciation of the hostility shown to the police who, "though they were sometimes pressed to perform functions obnoxious to the people, had always preserved friendly relations with the people who were their own kith and kin," and he believed that the wearing of uniform did not extinguish the natural sympathy of these men with the cause of their own race and nation. The government, he said, had brought about this unnatural condition. They had deprived the nation of their trusted guides and chosen political leaders, who were confined in prisons at the most critical times, and were not allowed to appear in public in any of their constituencies to advise or direct the people. They had to deplore, continued the preacher, the result of this violent suppression of right, and the unguided determination to find redress in deeds of violence, destruction and bloodshed, on the part of those who were determined not to have their political lives suppressed.

COTTON-GROWING
IN BRITISH EMPIREPlan of Committee Includes State
Subsidy and a Yearly Trade
Levy of Sixpence a Bale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—The scheme of the Empire Cotton-Growing Committee for the development of cotton-growing within the British Empire is now complete. The government is to contribute £50,000 a year for five years, and the trade is to levy itself annually sixpence a bale on the cotton imported into this country. This levy, it is estimated, will produce £100,000 per annum.

The funds will probably be held by a board of trustees incorporated under royal charter, and an administrative body is to be set up which will be as representative of the cotton trade as possible. The employers' associations, the trade unions, the Manchester and Liverpool Cotton Associations, Lancashire Chambers of Commerce and the government departments concerned will all nominate members. The headquarters will be in this country, where a strongly equipped office is to be established.

While some attention will be devoted to research and education, more immediate work will be the strengthening of the agricultural departments in the colonies and protectorates in which cotton is to be grown. It is the aim of the committee to stimulate cultivation by natives and settlers and also by British capitalists.

No Short Time

Writing to Sir Henry Birchenough, the chairman of the committee, the president of the board of trade, Sir Robert Horne, says: "It is obvious that some time must elapse before the organization proposed can be got into working order, and by the time that stage is reached the first annual contribution from the state should be available. I trust, therefore, that the committee will proceed at once to complete its scheme of organization and work and that the cotton industry will give immediate effect to its undertaking"—that is, to make the 6d. levy—"so that the executive work may be started in the autumn."

Trade remains exceptionally quiet, but so far were orders booked ahead that but little machinery is stopped or on short time. The committee of the Master Cotton Spinners Federation has had the question of an organized curtailment of production under consideration, but has decided that, for the present, no concerted action is necessary. The Manufacturers Association, also, has taken no steps towards short time, though the depression in the eastern markets has been felt more by manufacturers than by spinners. The attitude of the employers' associations is partly determined by the fact that, during the summer months, all the mills close for a week's holiday and that opportunity is often taken in such times as the present to extend the holiday for a short period.

Record Flotations

The past six months have been a record time for textile flotations. The increase in capital over the corresponding period of last year is no less than £90,000,000. The review of Messrs. Jordan and Sons, company registration agents, shows that of 878 public companies of all classes registered, 220 were textile concerns. Among the private companies also, textiles contributed a large proportion. The private companies of all kinds totaled 5537 of which 433 were textile. The total of all textile companies was 553, representing a capital of £116,001,078.

The capital of many of the new companies is over £1,000,000, and of some it is over £2,000,000. For example, Cook, Son, and Co. (St. Paul's) Ltd. have a capital of £4,000,000, Crosses and Winkworth's Consolidated Mills £7,000,000, Wolsey Ltd. £3,000,000, Howe Bridge Cotton Spinning Company (1920), £2,500,000, Paton and Baldwin's Ltd. £5,000,000, Horrocks, Crewdon and Co. Ltd. £5,500,000. All the concerns classed as textile in Messrs. Jordan's return are not, of course, cotton companies, but it is a fair assumption that the cotton trade is responsible for the lion's share of these record figures.

SOCIALIST AIMS AT
GENEVA CONGRESSMeeting of Second International
Proved to Be an Attempt to
Reunite Various Sections and
Reconstruct the OrganizationBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Congress of the Second International opened here recently. The large hall of the Maison Communale de Plainpalais, which was the scene of the meetings of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, was the rendezvous for Labor and Socialist delegates from the various countries.

It would appear that the Geneva Congress was another attempt on the part of the Secretariat and the leading spirits of the International to reunite the various sections and to reconstruct the organization. Tom Shaw of the British Labor Party, who has recently returned from Russia and who, in the absence of Mr. Henderson and Mr. van der Waerden, was elected president of the Congress, made his appeal for unity within the ranks of the International the keynote of his opening address.

Since the commencement of the world war the International has passed through a series of critical periods. Tireless efforts were made during the war, and more particularly during its later stages, to unite the international working class. Even after the armistice, success was denied these attempts and it is stated by the Secretariat of the International that the cause of failure must be attributed not to external obstacles but to the lack of will on the part of a number of national sections themselves, first of all to secure the reunion of the international working class forces before indulging in mutual recriminations, or raising a quarrel about methods and policies.

Task of Reunion

After the armistice, the task of reunion was undertaken with renewed energy. A conference was held in Bern in February, 1919, followed by one in Amsterdam in April and another in Lucerne in August. The object of the last was the defining of its attitude toward current political events, and to examine the draft scheme of the rules which were to serve as a basis of organization till the meeting of the general congress in Geneva. The Lucerne Conference also organized various committees charged with the preparation of reports on a number of questions placed upon the agenda of the Geneva Congress.

The provisional agenda handed to the delegates at the opening session includes the question of International unity, war responsibilities, international policy on the questions of peace and the League of Nations, democracy and dictatorship, socialization, labor legislation, the high cost of living and the organization of the Socialist press.

In his opening speech, Tom Shaw expressed the hope that the deliberations of the Congress might prove successful, that unity might be attained, and that the delegates might so away feeling that the International was on its way to success. "The international situation," the speaker declared, "was particularly grave. The United States of America were not yet willing to enter that committee of nations which, it was hoped, would form a band of people, not merely of nations, which would render war impossible."

Irreconcilable Views

Mr. Shaw briefly surveyed the conditions prevailing in Finland, Austria, Hungary, Germany, the Baltic countries and Russia, and then added that, during all this black period, when there should be unity, the International was quarrelling within itself. He again expressed the hope that the Congress would put the organization on lines leading to success and that they would try to bring the trade unions into line with the political International. The president declared his opinion to be that the views which divided the International were irreconcilable, as, for instance, those of dictatorship and social democratic opinion, and he offered, as a possible solution, the recognition of the policy of self-determination for each country, with the abandonment of any thought of rigid rules to be applied to all countries.

The conclusion which Mr. Shaw had reached was that the organization of the International could only be based on unity of ideals, that scope must be given to the individuality of countries, and that each must decide its own policy, and that one country must not criticize another.

The president then made a strong plea for the adoption of a go-ahead policy. The International must be definitely organized, without waiting for the different countries to heal their division and settle their difficulties. Reconstruction must be undertaken at once, and future policy determined. Mr. Shaw stated he noticed from the press that there was a more sensible policy being adopted in Western Europe towards Russia, and that the British Labor Party had helped in this change of policy. Poland was referred to as an example of the difficulties which recently existed. A country with one quarter of its population consisting of dissatisfied Jews, and with no organization, went to war with Russia as the result of a bargain made, that if the Polish forces were successful, certain parts of Ukraine should be added to Poland. Such policy the president designated as mad and declared that if governments were honest, their work could be done openly.

Mr. Shaw referred to the provisional

agenda of the congress and commented on the item of war responsibilities. Speaking for the British delegates, he hoped the past would, indeed, be considered as past and zone and that if a discussion should arise on the question, in the meetings, that merely statements on behalf of the accused and the accusers should be made and then the congress turn to the upbuilding of the future.

With regard to the question of the League of Nations, the president said agreement was easy, for they all wanted a real League of Nations—the people. In speaking of dictatorship versus democracy, Mr. Shaw said there was no halfway, and declared himself wholly on the side of democracy. In concluding he stated that Socialist movements press for open dealings and peace, and for the rendering of the full fruits of their labor to the working classes.

The secretary of the congress, C. Huysmans, made a personal proposal that the secretariat, which has been housed in Brussels since September, 1919, should be transferred to London, and he gave as reasons the fact that the English movement stands out clearly and definitely, and that it has good relations with the other countries, and further, that the cooperation of the Anglo-Saxon races was essential for the dawn of the real International.

Commissions were then appointed by the delegates of the different countries, to deal with various items of the agenda. The chairman announced that the commissions would meet that afternoon and all through the following day, and that their meetings would be closed to the press, though official reports would be given out.

CORAL REEF THOUGHT
30,000 YEARS OLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Coral grows twice as fast in Samoan waters as in the Atlantic Ocean, and a reef of an age estimated at 30,000 years has been found in American Samoa, according to Prof. Alfred G. Mayr, director of marine biology for the Carnegie Institution, Washington, District of Columbia, who directed an expedition which has been doing research work among the coral reefs of Samoa since 1917. Professor Mayr arrived here recently to attend the pan-Pacific scientific congress. "Our object has been to study the relation between the reefs and the shore in Samoa," Professor Mayr says.

UNIVERSALISTS IN SESSION

GLOUCESTER, Massachusetts.—The 150th anniversary of the founding of Universalism in America by the Rev. John Murray was the occasion yesterday for a pilgrimage of thousands of Universalists from throughout the country to this old fishing port. Pageants, addresses, sermons and visits to historic shrines will be the means of presenting Universalist history during the celebration, which will continue through next Sunday. The exercises yesterday were held in the First Church, the home of the oldest Universalist congregation in the United States.

AMBITIOUS SCHEME
TO AID PORTSMOUTHBusiness Life of Naval Port
May Be Fostered by Converting
Adjoining Langstone Har-
bor Into a Commercial Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, England.—For the past 500 years Portsmouth has been known all over the world as the premier naval port of Britain. But admiralty policy since the cessation of hostilities is threatening its prosperity so alarmingly that all sections of the community are cooperating in the desire to avert the stagnation which they feel will occur if they rely, as hitherto, on the sustenance of the Navy.

Although the town has a population of over 250,000 people, it does not boast of any large industry, and Portsmouth is doing its utmost to foster the moribund commercial life that has been merely an adjunct of its activities in the past, and to encourage the initiation of new industrial schemes that will absorb the dockyard men who are being weekly discharged from government employment.

Scheme Practicable

One big scheme is the conversion of the adjacent harbor, known as Langstone Harbor, into a first-class commercial port. For many years the feasibility of the proposal has been canvassed, but, despite the favorable reports of Sir John Rennie, and Sir Wolf Barry, no practical steps have been taken by the corporation. Recent events, however, have stirred them into action. Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice has been consulted and his exhaustive report affirms the practicability of the undertaking.

The development of Langstone Harbor on the lines of Sir Maurice's scheme would cost between £13,000,000 and £15,000,000 at present day prices. The corporation feels, therefore, that it could not face such a financial responsibility, and so has decided to place the scheme before the Colonial Governments and try to enlist their cooperation. Portsmouth wants to make Langstone a dominion port, and the dominions will be offered control of the harbor board if they acquiesce in the scheme. It is contended that the governments will look favorably on the proposition in consequence of the fact that they need a distributing port in connection with their rapidly expanding trade with Europe, and that the railway companies will support the venture in view of the prospect of new trade coming to these islands.

Port for Dominion Ships

The outstanding facts of the situation are that dominion commercial navies are under construction, that a port will be needed in the mother country to be primarily reserved for dominion ships, and that Langstone Harbor, ideally situated as it is, is a business proposition to be considered, if it were simply intended to compete

with the existing ports and try to divert traffic from them there would not be much hope of the success for the Langstone scheme. As it is, there appears to be some ground for the optimism of the promoters.

The scheme which Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice formulates is divided into two parts: (a) The external works, or the formation of the approach channel to and through the existing entrance; (b) the internal works, or the provision of the necessary dock or wharfage accommodation required. Langstone Harbor lies between Portsmouth and Chichester harbors, the three forming a series of tidal estuaries. Portsmouth Harbor and Langstone Harbor are similar, in that they are approximately the same size and have large areas of mud flats. Access to both is obtained through a narrow entrance, with deep water and strong tidal current, but Portsmouth has the advantage of having a well-defined deep water approach channel which has been continually deepened.

Jetties Proposed

There is no doubt that the entrance to Langstone and the approach thereto can be deepened in a similar manner to Portsmouth if development works are undertaken. The engineer "considers that there is a little greater depth of water in the vicinity of the bar and entrance at the present time than there was in 1872; and that the tidal currents will not prove detrimental to the proposed wharfage works or entrance channel." A little further in the report it is considered that the incoming and outgoing currents will tend to keep the entrance channel clear of accretion when guided by a proposed training bank.

For the internal works the engineer unhesitatingly recommends a jetty scheme. This will involve the construction of three tidal jetties, each to be 3000 feet in length and 500 feet in width. The effective length of wharfage including the ends of the jetties and the inner ends of the bays between the jetties is given at 21,400 feet, and the depth of water alongside at 33 feet at low water and spring tides. The area landward of the works would be reclaimed with materials from the excavation or dredging. The walls of the dock and the tidal quays would be constructed of concrete blocks or concrete in mass, backed by materials obtained from the excavation.

LABOR PLATFORM IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania.—At the annual conference of the Tasmanian Labor Party, which was recently held, resolutions to the following effect were carried: That classes on the Tasmanian railways be abolished; that a state arbitration court be established to deal with industrial disputes, the State to pay the costs of both parties; that a state parliamentary "Hansard" be established; that women be allowed to sit in Parliament; that a referendum be taken on the question of closing hours of hotels. A motion was passed expressing "strong disapproval of the extravagant expenditure of public money on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales."

APPOINTMENTS TO
THE COUNCIL OF INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is announced by the India office that the Governor-General of India in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, proposes to notify under Section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, that section 28 of the act, with other consequential amendments of the present act, shall be brought into operation immediately. The effect of the notification will be that all present members of the viceroy's executive council will, under the terms of section 47 of the act, vacate their seats on that date and that the existing statutory restriction on the number of members will be removed.

The King has been pleased to approve the following reappointments and appointments to the Council, to take effect immediately: General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, Sir George Rivers Lowndes, Sir George Stapylton Barnes, Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent, Khan Bahadur Mir Muhammad Shafi, William Malcolm Hailey, Sir Thomas Henry Holland, Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswara Sarma, Garu.

The intention is that on reappointment the first six members should in the ordinary course hold office for the remainder of the term for which they were originally appointed.

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The Wilson label protects your table

CHINESE ARE AGAIN GROWING OPIUM

Former Cutting off of Opium Supply Led to Importation of Substitutes and Finally to the Recrudescence of Opium Habit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Although eight years ago opium was exterminated in China, the melancholy fact has to be registered that China has gone back to the bad old days previous to the famous convention, with this difference, that instead of Great Britain selling Indian opium to China, Japan is selling morphia. And thus a new phase of Japan's struggle hold on China opens up, with all its alarming consequences for all sincere friends of China.

Reaction in Favor

It was the method adopted to suppress poppy cultivation, the utter callousness for the future displayed by the officials, rather than the fact of its suppression, which has led to the present reaction in its favor; and, with the return to the old order, follow all the attendant evils. For, from the point of view of at least one province, the sudden destruction of the poppy crop, though the only possible solution, spelt little less than disaster in Yunnan, the return of opium, though it means moral ruin, also means material prosperity; and it is of opium in Yunnan more especially that this article deals.

Yunnan is curious country. It is enormous, pucker into high mountains. Its population is sparse and scattered,—a few million inhabitants lost in a world of mountains seemed by deep gorges. Rice, beans, flax, and other crops are raised in limited quantity; but on the high plateaus little can be grown. Much of the front has been ruthlessly cut down, letting the heavy rains work havoc on the steep slopes.

Banishing Opium

To grasp the situation we must go back to the time when the British Government, in agreement with Peking, promised to reduce the importation of Indian opium into China, in the same ratio as the suppression of its cultivation in China itself, till both finally ceased altogether. Thereupon Peking boldly set out to banish opium from China; and in spite of the gloomy forebodings of her critics, actually accomplished the seemingly impossible task. Such, in fact, was the prestige of the old Manchu Government, that a decree issued from Peking was obeyed without question. To carry into effect the order of the central government, the provincial governments adopted ruthless measures.

Disobedient farmers were threatened with the most severe penalties, and to enforce the decree officials toured the provinces. Wherever the poppy was found growing, it was rooted out, and the offenders beaten. This drastic method was particularly applied to places like Yunnan, where concealment of crops was not difficult. But the attitude of Yunnan toward opium was of an entirely different order to that of most provinces. For cotton cannot be grown there, it has to be imported. All raw cotton for weaving, and all cotton cloth is imported into Yunnan, and the silver to pay for this must be raised by means of export.

Now, it has been considered that the only crop Yunnan, on its somewhat bleak and barren plateaus, could grow in sufficient quantity for export was the opium poppy. The poppy flourishes in Yunnan. People would come from different parts of southeast Asia to the fairs of Yunnan in order to buy it. A sudden changing of the balance of trade by the withdrawal of opium, therefore occurred.

No Other Crops Grown

There was a heavy deficit of silver, and consequently of cotton. Matters were much worse than they need have been, or ought to have been; firstly, and this is the important point, owing to lack of imagination on the part of the authorities, who, with singular want of foresight, had taken no steps to introduce any other crop which might replace the prohibited poppy; secondly, owing to the ruthless destruction of standing crops in the spring, for it was then too late to plant anything else.

True, some attempt was made to introduce a trusser silk industry. This trusser silk, which is much coarser in texture than ordinary silk, is obtained from a species of caterpillar which feeds on oak; several different oaks are used, and it is hoped that some of them might do well in Yunnan, where indeed many oaks do grow at various altitudes. But the innovation was not popular with the conservative farmers. Moreover, an industry is not established in a year, though it may be destroyed in a month. However, it is certain the problem facing Yunnan was not, and is not, insoluble. It would not be difficult to find a crop suited to the Yunnan plateau country, if exhaustive trials were undertaken.

Yunnan Agitated

As a consequence of the opium decree, Yunnan has been in an agitated state ever since the revolution. There have been local revolutions, mutinies among the troops, and small risings. Beggars soon began to swarm in the Province, and highway robbery is of frequent occurrence. But meanwhile an attempt was made to maintain a skeleton crop of opium, so to speak; and the apparently stray poppies one saw scattered among crops of peas and beans were actually there by design. Thus was seed saved against

a return to the old order; and that magnificent concerted effort by the otherwise effete Manchu Government which stamped opium out of China, has come to naught!

As to the normal aspect of growing opium poppy, this article is only concerned with the facts of the situation. The economic necessity of some crop for export, has been sufficiently insisted on. But it may be remarked that opium is not an economic crop. It is not food, it does no good to the people, only harm, and it is merely grown for want of anything else, that it may be sold.

The cutting off of the opium supply has been followed by the importation of substitutes, thus preparing the way for a recrudescence of the opium habit.

The points to be emphasized are: that the opium poppy is again being cultivated in China on an extensive scale; that in comparatively poor mountainous provinces like Yunnan and Kansu, some well adapted crop, some industry, must be introduced, to maintain the trade balance; that if the Chinese themselves cannot control the opium affair in their own country no one else can do it for them.

BEIRUT CELEBRATES FOURTEENTH OF JULY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The streets were effectively beflagged and decorated in celebration of the French fête of the 14th of July. Balconies, windows and doors were adorned with flags, lanterns and tri-colors. The city was unusually animated and the crowds were in holiday garb.

Warships and other vessels which were in the port were illuminated in the evening by electricity, so arranged as to form a coronet of light. The Committee of Goldsmiths and Jewelers had organized for the forenoon a reception which attracted a numerous gathering in the Sursock quarter which was decorated with foliage, hangings and flags.

On behalf of the corporation Shukri Salhaine in a spirited address said: "While France celebrates today the souvenir of her greatness and the triumph of liberty, Beirut commemorates with her this day of immortal glory. The Jewelers' Committee of our town should in particular take a prominent share in these celebrations, uniting its manifestations of homage to those which flow in from all parts of the noble and chivalrous nation, which will preside henceforward over the destinies of our beloved country."

The Intendant Militaire, Mr. Copin replied, appealing to all to work in unity for the future of a prosperous Syria, with the aid of France, the sincere friend of the Syrian people. The chief feature of the day was the grand review of troops which passed before His Excellency, General Gouraud, at Canon Square. Balconies and roofs served as the principal points of observation for a dense crowd and the mixture of Oriental costumes and uniforms added a touch of the picturesque to the spectacle.

At 5 p. m. precisely, General Gouraud at the head of his staff crossed the square, then returned. Having saluted the stand he dismounted from his horse and took up his position. The troops included poilus, in their war helmets, Moroccans on foot, or riding their small horses, the Séoudais and the Syrian gendarmes, all of whom were vociferously applauded by the onlookers. But the keenest enthusiasm was excited by the detachment of fine tanks. After the review a reception was held at the general's residence, where hundreds of people went to express to the commander-in-chief of the army of the Levant their good wishes for France, for the Republic and for Franco-Syrian collaboration.

BUILDING MATERIALS INQUIRY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—An official inquiry to determine whether there are any combinations of building material interests unlawfully fixing prices will be asked of federal and local authorities by William M. Calder (R), Senator from New York, chairman of the Senate committee on reconstruction and production. The committee resumes hearings in this city today, after meetings in other cities.

Senator Calder charges that savings banks here have been exacting extortionate bonuses from those who borrowed money to build dwelling houses. Recommendations for legislation which the committee will make to Congress will cover this point. The State Federation of Labor Convention at Binghamton has appointed a committee to report a housing program. The committee will make recommendations for new laws and pledge Labor's full support to the campaign for speeding up construction.

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INCREASED WATER POWER IS URGED

United States Power Board Expert Says There Is No More Important Factor in Settlement of Industrial Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—A question of vital interest is that of developing the water power of the United States and apropos of the subject a Maine newspaper presents the discussion of the recent federal legislation as developed by the secretary of the Federal Power Commission, Oscar C. Merrill. Mr. Merrill, who is a native of Maine, taught following his graduation at Bates. He then took his degree of B. S. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and went to California as instructor in engineering at the state university. He did private engineering work in that State and in Oregon until 1909 when he became district engineer for the United States Forest Service and a year later chief engineer of the same with headquarters in Washington, District of Columbia. He is now executive secretary of the Federal Power Commission and is recognized as an authority in that line. His contributions appear in technical periodicals and he has published a treatise in three volumes on "Electric Power and Development in the United States."

"The failure to obtain adequate water power legislation heretofore has been due," Mr. Merrill states, "chiefly to the attitude of two groups of opponents: First, the advocates of state rights as against federal control; and second, a minority representation of water power interests who have persistently attempted to stampee Congress into granting perpetual rights on our public lands and navigable rivers. These obstructions and many others, however, have now been thrown aside and the way opened by the new law for the development, in a manner fair to all concerned, of the tremendous water power resources of the country."

Need of Increasing Use

"There is great need," Mr. Merrill continued, "of increasing the use of water power in this country to reduce the drain of coal and petroleum supplies, particularly the latter. Then, too, even if our coal supply were unlimited, the reduction in the demand upon labor and transportation equipment would be sufficient reason for the substitution of water power for steam power wherever possible. The petroleum supply, particularly in the west, where the greatest portion is used for fuel, is being rapidly depleted; consumption has exceeded production and stocks in storage are fast disappearing. With the substitution of water power in central stations for steam power, and with the electrification of railroads, a large part of the use of petroleum for fuel would be eliminated."

"Although new developments and extension to existing developments, both water power and steam power, will be necessary to meet the demands of the immediate future, a very considerable increase in the output of electric energy could be obtained by the combination of existing isolated plants into single systems through the medium of high tension transmission lines."

"This power equipment, particularly in the great manufacturing states of the east, where the greatest demand exists, is still in large degree in a primitive state of development. Were the power stations inter-connected to the full extent which is now thoroughly practicable, hundreds of millions of additional kilowatt hours of electrical energy could be made available without the addition of a single kilowatt of equipment."

"While inter-connection of stations is a measure of economy in steam power development, it is a measure of necessity in any general water power development, particularly in the Eastern United States. No considerable development of the eastern water power will come about except through inter-connection of plants over wide territories, that the diversity of demand in different markets and the variation of water supply at different sites may

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raise the load factor of the combines system to a point where steam power competition can be met.

System in California

"There is a transmission system already operating in California and adjoining states, the terminal of which are as far apart as Washington, District of Columbia, from Eastport, Maine, or Jacksonville, Florida. The future of water power development in the east must be along similar lines. "At a time when demand is increasing so rapidly, when new equipment is so difficult to secure, and when the conservation of our fuel supply is so important, careful consideration should be given to the possibilities of increasing the output efficiency of existing electric stations as well as of building new stations."

"There will be no more important factor in the future settlement of the industrial problems of this country than power. Unless we are to continue in an unending cycle of higher wages on account of higher prices, followed by higher prices on account of higher wages, some element must be introduced to break this cycle. It can be broken only by the production of more goods at less cost and this can be accomplished without reduction of wages only by the use of more and cheaper power. We can get more and cheaper power only by developing our water powers, trying them in with our existing steam stations, with new stations located at the mine itself and by operating them all as units in great interstate systems."

"Probably not less than 85 per cent of the total power used in this country is produced by coal and fuel oil, while millions of horsepower remain unused. Hundreds of millions of dollars are invested in power buildings and equipment that would not have been needed had development proceeded along the line of inter-connecting systems instead of local, independent stations. The labor of thousands of men could be saved for other employment if our water powers were developed instead of steam plants."

"Not only are our water power resources relatively unused, but we have failed to realize the major economies which are possible in the use of steam power. Our railroads are operated with a fuel efficiency less than one-half that obtained in modern central stations, and our central stations operating as independent units in restricted territory are securing a utilization of equipment far less than would be possible if they were operating as part of inter-connected systems. And thus, notwithstanding the great technical advances which have been made in power production and distribution, our power supply, from a national standpoint, is still in the stage which is represented in transportation by the independent short-line railroad. And as we have unified our means of transportation into great interstate systems, so also would we unify our means of power production and distribution."

RICHMOND FOURTH SOUTHERN CITY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Richmond, Virginia, with the largest numerical growth of population in its history during the last decade, takes rank as thirty-seventh largest city of the country, the Census Bureau announced yesterday, giving its population as 171,667. Ten years ago Richmond ranked as thirty-ninth city and in the decade has outgrown Syracuse, New York, New Haven, Connecticut, Memphis, Tennessee, and Scranton, Pennsylvania. It now ranks as fourth southern city, the first three in order being New Orleans, Louisiana, Atlanta, Georgia, and Birmingham, Alabama.

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For over fifty years we have supplied flowers to the particular people of Detroit, both while at home and abroad. Our service by wire extends into every city and town in the country, enabling you to remember your friends away as easily as when you are at home.
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A Hat A Dress A Gown
Invested with the charm of Blackshire, and you have a garment truly individual.
SHOP OF BLACK
Second Floor, Washington Arcade, Detroit, Mich.

RECREATION WORK MAKING PROGRESS

Cities Generally Appreciate the Value of Play Activities—Reports Show Increases in Nearly Every Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Recreational work in the United States received a great stimulus through the varied war entertainment programs, and an increased responsibility for municipal recreation during the reconstruction period followed the work of the War Camp Community Service, according to the Playground and Recreation Association of America, which has headquarters in this city.

"The American people have during the past twelve months given a remarkable demonstration of their faith in the value and soundness of the municipal recreation movement by authorizing the issuance of bonds to the total amount of \$13,510,000, to be used for recreational purposes," says the Year Book. "They have shown very directly by a greatly increased attendance at playgrounds, winter centers, and evening recreation centers their desire to participate in a program which touches the lives of all of them, and to share in the individual values of broad leisure time activities."

Basing the work on the reports of 423 cities, the organization says that 3369 centers were maintained last year under paid leadership, and at least 31 cities inaugurated playground and neighborhood recreation center work during 1919, an increase of 55 per cent over the previous year. Various other communities have plans for recreation development, 58 cities indicating the possibility of work next year. During 1919, 56 cities maintained playgrounds for the exclusive use of colored children, and 11 reported that their grounds were used by both white and colored children. Some playgrounds are operated by the municipalities, others by private organizations and some by a combination of the two. The number of playgrounds donated to cities during 1919 is greater than in any preceding year, 58 cities receiving such gifts. A slight increase is noted in the number of year-round centers maintained last year, 122 cities reporting 838 centers. The attendance at these shows an increase of 44 per cent.

"A considerable increase in special play activities reported in connection with recreation work in various cities is noted," says the Year Book. "Twenty-nine report streets closed for play, 14 of this number have organized activities under special play leaders."

Ready September Tenth Our New Fall Catalogue
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That different Shop of Correct Wearables for MAN OR BOY featuring Quality at Moderate Prices

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STOUT WOMEN
We invite you to inspect our new arrivals in SMART APPAREL guaranteeing a perfect fit in garments of slender, graceful lines. \$12.50 to \$44.
LANE BRYANT,
24 Floor, 24 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

Ninety-nine cities had streets set aside for coasting. In this connection it is interesting to note the success with which the Playground Association of Youngstown, Ohio, worked out a plan for closing streets during coasting weather. Finding that coasting on unprotected streets was a menace to children, members of the association took trips over the city to find streets which might be closed with least inconvenience to the traffic. Seven such streets were located and printed signs were prepared to read "Children Coasting—Detour if Possible." The cooperation of the fire department was secured in distributing these signs and policemen in the city volunteered to put the signs up at 4 o'clock and take them down at 10 in the evening, thus avoiding a retardation of traffic during the morning hours. On Saturdays and Sundays they were left up all day. The plan has been in successful operation for some time. Cities are being awakened to the need for buildings which shall be devoted exclusively to recreation activities for both children and adults. Ninety-two report a total of 254 buildings used entirely for recreation purposes; 57 had a total average attendance of 135,171, an increase of more than 100 per cent over the 1918 report."

FORD UNIVERSITY

DETROIT, Michigan.—Establishment by the Ford Motor Company of an educational department, to be known as the Ford Technical Institute with university rank, which will grant degrees in mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering, was announced here yesterday.



Last few days of our great August Sale of Furs
Only a few days more and this great August Fur Sale of ours will be history. The identical furs will cost you fully 20% more than they can be had at during August at our discount of 20% off

All the new styles for next winter's wear await your selection, and although our regular prices were at least 20% below the average, you can get a 20% discount off these already low prices if you act before August 31st. Every fur guaranteed to be exactly as represented.
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Fashion and Democracy
In an army everyone dresses alike, thus expressing the uniformity of thought and habit of the soldiery. In a democracy everyone dresses according to his individual taste, thus expressing a diversity of thought and habit of the citizenry. In a Bolshevistic Soviet every dress expresses the dead level of social and economic life. A democracy means progress; progress depends upon changes of thought in our moral, social, political and economic life. Changes in fashion are a reflection, a mirror of this progress. Hence in Democracies, like France and the United States, fashions change continuously. In Autocracies only rarely in savagery never. The woman of fashion expresses through her clothes the thought and action of our changing progressive life. This is a store where such clothes, ready-made, are obtainable.

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LUNCHEON SUPPER

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LADIES APPAREL of Style and Quality at Reasonable Price

BAN ON SOCIALIST PAPER REMOVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Post Office Department has no authority under the Espionage Act to enter a blanket order denying second class mail privileges to a periodical because of alleged past violations of that act, in the opinion of Associate Justice Ritz of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, covering the case of a Socialist paper. The ruling said, in part: "This court can find no such authority in the statute; fraud or wrongdoing is never to be presumed; and the court will sign an order to the effect that such future issues of the paper as are mailable under the law shall be received and transmitted as second class matter."

BOLIVIA PAYS DEBT AND SAVES MILLIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Bolivian Government has obtained a loan of \$10,000,000 from a New York banking firm to pay off loans secured in 1910 and 1913 from French interests to aid in the construction of railroads. Because of the present exchange rate between the United States and France the entire loan of \$5,692,000 francs has been liquidated by Bolivia for approximately \$8,000,000. This will leave a balance from the American loan of \$4,000,000 which will enable the construction of the La Quiaca Railroad, completing all-rail connection between La Paz and Buenos Aires.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RECENT STRENGTH OF INDUSTRIALS

Within a Week Many Speculative Issues Figured in Sharp Gains—Approximately 36 Per Cent Recovery From the Low Level

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Unobtrusively the security market made quite a little upward progress during the last week. The railroad stocks worked up to their highest average price level since mid-April in anticipation of the new rate schedules.

The reaction in industrial stocks from their July 8 highs amounted to 11 1/2 points and carried the price barometer to new lows since the culmination of last year's rise. In the last fortnight approximately 36 per cent of this loss was made up.

Bear Factors

On August 9 and 10 when stocks were low foreign news told of a precarious situation along the Russo-Polish frontier which, however, subsequently turned into a big Polish victory. Then there was also further tightening of credits which led to restricted operations in Wall Street and continued fall in commodity prices.

Commencing a week ago speculative industrial issues figured in sharp gains in the face of somewhat mixed news and rather moderate stock market interest.

Recent Rally

The extent of the rally in prominent industrial stocks from the more recent lows, generally made between August 9 and 18, follows:

| Stock | Low | High | Recovery |
|------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Amer International | 75 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 8% |
| Amer Locomotive | 97 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 7% |
| Amer Woolen | 97 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 7% |
| Anacosta | 81 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 7% |
| Atlantic Gulf & W. I. | 110 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 6% |
| Baldwin Locomotive | 110 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 6% |
| Bethlehem Steel | 78 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 8% |
| Central Leather | 55 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 7% |
| Chandler | 139 1/2 | 145 1/2 | 4% |
| Crucible | 122 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 5% |
| General Motors | 22 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 4% |
| Inter Merch Mar pfd. | 77 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 4% |
| Mexican Petroleum | 164 1/2 | 170 1/2 | 4% |
| Pan-American Petroleum | 89 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 3% |
| Punta Alegre Sugar | 75 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 4% |
| Republic | 83 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 4% |
| Sinclair | 28 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 4% |
| Stromberg | 28 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 4% |
| Stromberg Carburetor | 77 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 4% |
| Stromberg | 65 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 5% |
| United States Rubber | 87 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 3% |
| Utah Copper | 61 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 5% |

BIG DECREASE IN MOTOR PRODUCTION

DETROIT, Michigan—Motor production for July in the Detroit district fell off 13,962 for passenger car output and 4475 for truck output, according to reports to the Motor World. The passenger car total was 147,229 and truck production 15,468.

The total figures are not said to be indicative of the situation, as the heavy production at the Ford factory alone prevented the total from being several thousand lower. Ford in June produced 72,921 cars and 10,931 trucks. All factories except Ford in June produced 58,330 cars, while July reports show a production of but 64,037, a decrease of 24,293.

July truck production in all factories except Ford shows a decrease of 2795, compared with the June figures. The slowing up of domestic demand has prompted efforts of manufacturers to increase export shipments.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE OPTIMISTIC

NEW YORK, New York—The Credit Clearing House weekly report of merchandising activities by wholesalers and manufacturers shows a slight improvement over that of last week, but has not the firm tone of the last few years.

In the Pacific Coast section purchases are better than last week, but not so active as the corresponding weeks of the past two years. Indebtedness is higher than shown in any of the three periods of comparison.

Payments show an improvement and are more active than last week and the corresponding week two years ago, but not so active as the corresponding week last year.

There is a better feeling reported in the buying of the week by merchants in the Pacific Coast section, and much more optimism in the belief of better fall trade than was expected.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows:

| Item | Amount |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Total reserve | £16,555,000 |
| Circulation | £101,000 |
| Gold | £124,925,000 |
| Other assets | £5,000,000 |
| Other deposits | £75,882,000 |
| Public deposits | £106,591,000 |
| Other deposits | £15,363,000 |
| Other assets | £45,515,000 |

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 14.30 per cent, compared with 12.52 per cent last week, and compares with a decline from 22.50 to 22.80 per cent in the corresponding week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £676,644,000, compared with £697,264,000 last week and £536,090,000 in the corresponding week last year.

AMERICAN BANK IN HAMBURG

NEW YORK, New York—A new branch of the Mercantile Bank of America will be opened in Hamburg, Germany, on September 1. European branches of the bank are in operation now in Paris, Barcelona, and Madrid.

NEW YORK STOCKS RAILS FEATURE IN STOCK MARKET

YESTERDAY'S MARKET

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Last |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Amer Can | 35 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Amer Car & Pdry | 135 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 135 1/2 | 136 1/2 |
| Amer Inter Corp | 74 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Amer Locom | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Amer Smelters | 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| Amer Sugar | 55 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 56 1/2 |
| Amer Tel & Tel | 114 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Amer Woolen | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Anacosta | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 |

Rails continued to feature the New York stock market yesterday. In other quarters of the list selling pressure was indicated until the last hour when the demand broadened. Although call money rates hardened the closing was firm. Canadian Pacific registered a gain of 1 1/2. Mexican Petroleum 1 1/2. Reading 2 1/2. Royal Dutch 1 1/2. Southern Pacific 1 1/2. Union Pacific 1 1/2. In the Boston market North Butte closed with a gain of 2 1/2 and Carson Hill 1 1/2.

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Last |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Crucible Steel | 137 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 138 1/2 |
| Cuba do pfd | 35 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Chic Gt W & N | 76 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 77 1/2 |
| Endicott John | 70 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 71 1/2 |
| Gen Motors | 21 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Int Paper | 46 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Int Paper | 46 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Int Paper | 46 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 47 1/2 |

LIBERTY BONDS

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Last |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Lib 3 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 |
| Lib 4 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Lib 5 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Lib 6 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Lib 7 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Lib 8 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Lib 9 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Lib 10 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 85 1/2 |

BOSTON STOCKS

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Last |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Amer Tel | 96 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Amer Can | 35 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Amer Car & Pdry | 135 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 135 1/2 | 136 1/2 |
| Amer Inter Corp | 74 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Amer Locom | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Amer Smelters | 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| Amer Sugar | 55 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 56 1/2 |
| Amer Tel & Tel | 114 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Amer Woolen | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Anacosta | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 |

NEW YORK CURE

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Last |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Amer Can | 35 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Amer Car & Pdry | 135 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 135 1/2 | 136 1/2 |
| Amer Inter Corp | 74 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Amer Locom | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Amer Smelters | 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| Amer Sugar | 55 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 56 1/2 |
| Amer Tel & Tel | 114 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Amer Woolen | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Anacosta | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 |

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Last |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Anglo-American Oil | 24 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Rocky Mountain | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 |
| Illinois Pipe Line | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| Ohio Oil | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Prairie Oil & G | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Prairie Pipe | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| S O of Cal | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| S O of Ind | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| S O of Kan | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| S O of Ky | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| S O of N | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Union Tank | 125 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 126 1/2 |

CHICAGO BOARD

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Last |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Wheat | 2.24 | 2.25 | 2.22 | 2.23 1/2 |
| Dec | 2.24 | 2.25 | 2.22 | 2.23 1/2 |
| Mar | 2.24 | 2.25 | 2.22 | 2.23 1/2 |
| Corn | 2.24 | 2.25 | 2.22 | 2.23 1/2 |
| Dec | 1.43 1/2 | 1.44 1/2 | 1.42 1/2 | 1.43 1/2 |
| May | 1.43 1/2 | 1.44 1/2 | 1.42 1/2 | 1.43 1/2 |
| Oct | 1.43 1/2 | 1.44 1/2 | 1.42 1/2 | 1.43 1/2 |
| Oats | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| Dec | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| May | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| Port | 24.90 | 25.00 | 24.75 | 24.90 |
| Dec | 24.90 | 25.00 | 24.75 | 24.90 |
| Mar | 24.90 | 25.00 | 24.75 | 24.90 |

BRITISH WOOL AUCTIONS

NEW YORK, New York—A Journal of Commerce cable says: A large seventh British Government auction of colonial wool in London 72,000 bales was offered. There was a large attendance and an active demand for the finest merinos with prices 5 to 7 1/2 per cent higher than in July. Continental buyers bought freely of average good merinos. Sales totaled 7000 bales out of 11,000 offered during the day.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

| Country | Rate |
|-------------------------|---------|
| France (Paris) | 238 1/2 |
| Germany (Berlin) | 100 1/2 |
| Italy (Rome) | 100 1/2 |
| Spain (Madrid) | 100 1/2 |
| Switzerland (Zurich) | 100 1/2 |
| Sweden (Stockholm) | 100 1/2 |
| Norway (Oslo) | 100 1/2 |
| Denmark (Copenhagen) | 100 1/2 |
| Finland (Helsinki) | 100 1/2 |
| Poland (Warsaw) | 100 1/2 |
| Czechoslovakia (Prague) | 100 1/2 |
| Slovakia (Bratislava) | 100 1/2 |
| Hungary (Budapest) | 100 1/2 |
| Romania (Bucharest) | 100 1/2 |
| Greece (Athens) | 100 1/2 |
| Turkey (Istanbul) | 100 1/2 |
| Yugoslavia (Belgrade) | 100 1/2 |
| Serbia (Belgrade) | 100 1/2 |
| Croatia (Zagreb) | 100 1/2 |
| Slovenia (Ljubljana) | 100 1/2 |
| Ukraine (Kyiv) | 100 1/2 |
| Belarus (Minsk) | 100 1/2 |
| Lithuania (Vilnius) | 100 1/2 |
| Latvia (Riga) | 100 1/2 |
| Estonia (Tallinn) | 100 1/2 |
| Finland (Helsinki) | 100 1/2 |
| Sweden (Stockholm) | 100 1/2 |
| Norway (Oslo) | 100 1/2 |
| Denmark (Copenhagen) | 100 1/2 |
| Finland (Helsinki) | 100 1/2 |
| Sweden (Stockholm) | 100 1/2 |
| Norway (Oslo) | 100 1/2 |
| Denmark (Copenhagen) | 100 1/2 |

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Bar silver, domestic 99 1/2, foreign 98, higher at 61 1/2.

AMERICAN BANK IN HAMBURG

NEW YORK, New York—A new branch of the Mercantile Bank of America will be opened in Hamburg, Germany, on September 1. European branches of the bank are in operation now in Paris, Barcelona, and Madrid.

FARMERS PLAN TO WITHHOLD WHEAT

Members of Various Unions and Clubs in Southwest Have Organized to Refuse to Sell Until Price Reacts to \$3 a Bushel

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Opposition among farmers to the current level of wheat prices is beginning to tell in the financial and commercial situation in the Southwest. Members of farmers' unions of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska and of the farm clubs of Missouri have already organized a movement to withhold wheat from markets until the price reacts to \$3 a bushel. Millers and elevator operators at scattered points in this territory report that they are affected by the refusal of farmers to sell, and the holding tendency is being felt slightly in the movement to Kansas City. Locally, the shortage of cars is still the main factor in restricting the movement of bread grain.

Big Margin Demanded

Owing to continued absence of adequate hedging facilities in future markets and erratic price changes, interior buyers of wheat are demanding unusual margins in making purchases from farmers. Many country millers and dealers quote margins of 40 to 50 cents a bushel below the Kansas City cash prices. A year ago, when the United States Grain Corporation was in control of wheat prices, it indicated that 8 cents a bushel was a fair margin in buying wheat from farmers. The big margins add to the dissatisfaction of farmers, but dealers themselves against adverse fluctuations.

Country bankers are not likely to render liberal assistance to farmers in holding wheat for higher prices, owing to the fact that they are already heavily loaned up on the wheat. In communities where sufficient wheat has already been marketed to make a easy situation for country bankers, more encouragement may be given to farmers seeking loans to withhold wheat from markets. Financial conditions in general, however, are not favorable to widespread holding of wheat by farmers.

Volume Too Large for Railroads

With railroads unable to handle the volume of wheat tendered for shipment, there is a feeling the holding movement among farmers may prove beneficial in affecting a more even distribution of the crop. Production is so large that it is necessary for a great number of farmers to delay marketing.

Great Britain, it is believed, has been withholding purchases of wheat which she needs, in the hope of bringing American prices down. This brings a new element of uncertainty to the part of domestic flour buyers. Domestic sales of flour since the opening of the new crop season have been the lightest in many years. Whether farmers can force Europe to pay higher prices is debatable. The prevailing view is that a higher market price will follow if the holding tendency spreads. It is maintained wheat is in the strongest position of any important product.

If holding by farmers reduces wheat receipts on markets to a total below the capacity of railroads to move, liquidation of railroads to Southwest will be checked. Wheat is the principal source of funds for the liquidation of bank loans in the Southwest.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York—In reporting net earnings of \$633,398 for the six months ended June 30, 1920, the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company showed an increase of more than 100 per cent in net available for dividends over the corresponding period of 1919 when the net for the stock was \$299,190. Net earnings during the first half of this year were equal to \$4.19 a share, standing compared with \$4.60 a share earned in the corresponding period of 1919, when there was only \$6.448,800 capital stock outstanding.

SINCLAIR OIL'S RECENT ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK, New York—Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company has completed and has now in operation storage tanks, docks and railroad loading racks at two of its most northern terminals on the Atlantic Coast, one at Trenton, Rhode Island, and the other at Tiverton, Rhode Island, near Providence.

The corporation has thus augmented its facilities for the distribution of oil and fuel oil by rail and ship, enabling the company to bunker ships in New York harbor and at Providence.

BRITISH BANK MERGER

LONDON, England—In response to increasing demands of trade union branches the English Scottish & Australian Bank with 187 working branches will absorb the London Bank of Australia with 105 working branches. The amalgamation will be effected by an exchange of shares and a certain cash payment. It is reported the Standard Bank of South Africa is negotiating for the African Banking Corporation.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM

NEW YORK, New York—The California Petroleum Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1920, a surplus of \$1,128,157, compared with \$1,007,406 in the corresponding period of 1919.

RECORD PRICE FOR SPOT NEWSPRINT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The continued shortage of newsprint forced publishers to pay an average of 10.493 cents a pound during July for requirements not covered by contracts. In the same period the contract average was 5.211 cents, also the highest on record. The contract price of Canadian mills last month averaged 4.938 cents a pound.

Newsprint production during July amounted to 129,553 tons, compared with 130,380 tons in June, which was a record. Last month's shipments were considerably in excess of the output, totalling 131,821 tons.

The United States newsprint mills during the first seven months of 1920 have been operating at a record pace, according to the Federal Trade Commission, as follows (tons):

EARNINGS OF
FEDERAL RESERVE

TON, District of Columbia
earnings of the Federal
banks for the six months
30 last were \$81,778,359.
The St. Louis

cent on September
next.
The American In
ation declared th
dividend of 1½ pe
mon and preferre
September 30 to st
tember 15.

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

For All Occasions

"It's just the same dress every time!" declared one girl, and her statement seemed quite incredible until she revealed the secret which made her dainty dark blue frock adaptable to all occasions.

It was made of dotted swiss, very dark blue in color, and relieved by a small white polka dot. This material, incidentally, is among the most practical of all the summer fabrics, since it can be effectively combined with many other materials, and so affords an opportunity to use remnants, which just now can be purchased to good advantage. Made with dark blue organdie or with white it is very good, or it may be combined with dark blue material striped with white, or having a small white figure.

This dress, which lent itself to many uses, was made with a plain waist which fastened on one side, was made with a square neck and short sleeves, and so fastened that if desired the wider half of the front could be turned under and snapped. Thus it was possible to wear with it one of the white vestees and collars which are now so fashionable. Sometimes it was worn with a white collar and no vest; again, one of the deep surplice collars finished it, or it was worn with two white bands which came over the shoulder and down underneath the sash or belt. Again, a very deep collar, really almost a yoke, which came down nearly to the waistline, was worn with it.

These accessories were the simplest things imaginable, so far as their making was concerned. They were made of short lengths of material which had been picked up on remnant counters or left over from summer frocks.

One set, of surplice collar, wide sash and tiny pockets—these fastened to the frock with "snappers," or patent fasteners—was of white swiss, having a stripe of heavy threads, and edged with Irish crochet edging, which was picked up at a little lace shop for an absurdly small price. Another set consisted of the two wide shoulder straps, which came down far enough under the sash worn with them to cover the fasteners where the pockets were intended to fasten; the ends of these straps were turned up, edged with lace, and so made pockets. The very deep yoke, which apparently buttoned to the frock with little pearl buttons, was made of all-over embroidery, edged with Valenciennes lace. Dotted swiss made a very plain sailor collar, cuffs and wide belt—these were worn when the dress was donned for morning wear or tennis. Another deep, square collar, edged with very pretty lace, and worn with a sash to match, made the frock charming for afternoon wear. And once, when its owner was confronted with the problem of the mislaid trunk and had nothing but the blue dress—in which she had traveled all day—to wear to an evening musicale, she hid her to the village shop and bought some beautiful cross-barred white swiss and some very pretty lace, a very good copy of a far more expensive pattern. These were fashioned into a charming little surplice collar which terminated in long, wide ends that came around the waist and tied in a big, butterfly bow in the back. And then she made an apron, like the flit one which she had seen on a smart little taffeta frock only a few days before in town. This apron, like its relatives, which have appeared on so many charming little dresses this year, was very deep and not so very wide, ending just before it reached the wearer's hips on the side, and coming to the hem of the dress. And it made the freshly laundered frock look so pretty and frilly that nobody suspected that it filled an emergency.

A Crankless Ice Cream Freezer

A new ice-cream freezer that does away with the cranking process which has deprived so many of us of home-made ice creams and ices is seen more and more frequently in the stores this summer. It is a small affair, which comes in one and two-quart sizes, and has come into quite general use for picnics and excursions, as well as for making the dessert for dinner at home.

Any recipe may be used, and where there is a housewife who has not a cherished one that has been used only on state occasions when there was some one available to do the cranking?

This one is a vacuum freezer, made of white enameled ware, with a handle on one side to make it convenient for carrying. There are no wooden parts to become water-soaked. It is the acme of simplicity, easy to understand and to clean.

The cream is put into the center well from the top, and the lid is snapped into place with a patent fastener, then the freezer is turned over and the ice packed into the ice compartment from the bottom, and the bottom lid screwed on, so there is no possible chance for the salt and ice to get into the cream. There is an air chamber surrounding the ice compartment, which causes the ice to spend its force against the cream chamber, as the cold cannot pass through the air wall.

Due to the vacuum, the cream will freeze in half an hour, and will remain hard for eight hours, making it possible to fill the freezer before starting on a picnic, tuck the whole affair away in the back of an automobile, and have a cold dessert for the luncheon in the woods.

One filling of ice will freeze two fillings of cream. In this way enough of the custard may be mixed at one time to fill the freezer twice, and the portion for the second filling left in the refrigerator until wanted.

No turning, or shaking, or stirring is necessary. The freezer may be filled

and set in the ice box until meal time, when it may be set on the dining table for convenient service, its white enamel surface giving an invitingly cool indication of its contents.

Frozen watermelon is an out-of-the-ordinary summer dessert. Every woman knows the long hours a melon must be on ice in order to chill it thoroughly, and this delightful dessert which may be prepared in half an hour makes it possible to serve the melon a very short time after it is delivered at the kitchen door.

Frozen Watermelon—Take all of the



Autumn Fashions

Now that the first breath of autumn has breathed the waving plumes of golden rod and the sumac and bracken gleams red through the evergreens, women turn to thoughts of the approaching season to be spent at home, at school or abroad. Fifth Avenue and Bond Street loom large on the horizon and the styles of Paris and London and New York take a new importance in their eyes.

A tweed coat, which bears unmistakably the impress of the best English taste, is indispensable for the suburban, debutante, business woman or materfamilias, who expect to enjoy the great out-of-doors during the coming six months. It is far more suitable than an expensive wrap for cross-country walks and general wear in rain or shine. With its high collar, deep cuffs, patch pockets and belt, it may be classed among those luxuries which have become the necessities of American life.

The paramount problem in assembling a new wardrobe at the change of a season is this year, as always, the frock. Here are two, which will commend themselves at sight to the woman who takes pleasure in being dressed in the height of good taste. The one on the right is made of brown duvetyne, the new favorite fabric. It is embroidered in a matching color and is softened about the neck by a brown imitation fur collar. The costume on the left is also of duvetyne, this time a serviceable dark blue, enhanced by a black satin sash and a vest of fine batiste. The repetition of the ruffle on sleeve and skirt strikes an individual note.

A suit which, by its simplicity and style, gives distinction to the woman who wears it, is a precious acquisition. One cannot go far from this ideal if one uses brown tweed fashioned according to the tailored lines or the model pictured here and adds a narrow brown leather belt and a toque of duvetyne.

It will be noted that small hats and low shoes with heavy wool hose are holding their own for another winter in the estimation of those who dictate the style.

Electrical Table Appliances

Did you ever consider the comfort and the air of distinction that proper table appliances bring to the dining room? Consider the round and radiant grill, which means that if you have to get an extra midday breakfast you can cook it in a hurry. Then, too, there is the modern electric chafing dish for making delightful concoctions.

The usefulness of electrical table appliances may be increased by the installation of outlets on the table itself, connected by a cord with a floor receptacle, thus doing away with the inconvenience resulting from overhead fixtures. Where two harmonious rugs are placed upon the floor instead of the traditional large rug, the open space between the rugs will permit the passage of the protected cord from the table outlet to the floor receptacle.

Those having the one large rug with no visible aperture through which to run a cord will find special uses for a wired portable serving table, having a two-way or three-way cluster plug screwed on to the table top in some convenient place. Usually this serving

REAL HAIR NETS

Send two-cent stamp with name and address, with the shade you require, and we will send free of charge a sample hair net made of real hair, which we can supply for \$1.00 per dozen, blonde to black. WALTER HAIR GOODS CO., Dept. C, 720 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.

The Blouse of the Moment

Peasant blouses, made of flannel, are being worn for golf and other sports this season. Others fashioned along the same lines are made in chiffon and silk jersey, embroidered with silk. Crêpe de Chine overblouses and smocks are as much in vogue as ever, and are made in any number of surprising and delightful shades and combinations.

red pulp of the melon and crush it or run it through a colander. Mix half a teaspoonful of salt thoroughly through the melon juice and put it into the freezer. It will freeze in half an hour, and can be taken out of the freezer in



Crankless Freezer

a long roll, cut in slices and served. It is a very cooling and thirst-quenching dessert.

Fruit of any kind may be frozen in like manner, peaches, fresh apricots and strawberries especially. To the fruit which has been prepared as for serving with cream and sugar, add enough of very thick sirup made of granulated sugar and water to sweeten to taste, and freeze. Serve with whipped cream.

How to Make a House More Interesting

Two enterprising homemakers once agreed to make a tour of inspection round their house once a month to eliminate the unnecessary which had accumulated and were really choking up their house.

They followed this plan for some months with considerable success, feeling the whole house was much fresher and more alert and more straightforward, and out of it grew a conviction of the need for constant improvement in small ways as their ideas expanded. They also made a point of learning how to do these little touches themselves, and this year their attention turned to lettering. It was surprising what a fund of interest and joy there was to be derived from this new study.

The jars of groceries in the kitchen cupboard which had been only distinguished, one from another, by handwriting somewhat hastily scribbled and merely for use, now claimed a fair share of attention, and were replaced by truly interesting and restful labels boldly written with a quill in the old slanting-pen writing. The row of jam-jars were the next to come into line; then smaller jars of spices and all the etceteras of household needs in the kitchen; each stood

out with a fresh label. The result was a marked difference in the whole kitchen. And, after all, why should not the kitchen have as loving attention as the "living-rooms"? Why should it be passed over with the phrase, "Good enough for the kitchen," when these touches call for no expense, but only for thought and care on the part of the home-maker?

But, some one may ask, how was the quill pen-writing done? And that is just what is going to be explained. One can buy turkey-quill pens from a stationer's for a very few pence, and cut them with a sharp knife on a small slab of bone or ivory (a piano key was just the thing, and one can be obtained at a music shop). Then, with a piece of very thin tin cut into narrow strips and bent into shape, a spring was made which fitted inside of the quill to hold back the ink.

Any black Indian ink is admirable for the purpose and stands out nobly on labels, but if anyone prefers a special color, there is no reason why water-color paint or colored ink should not be used. The quill was shaped like the ordinary steel pen at the sides and split a short way down the middle, but the tip was cut slantingly through the thickness of the quill, making quite a fine chisel-like edge.

It was noticed that small edged to depend upon the razor-like sharpness of the knife in cutting the pens, and the proportion of the thick stroke to the thin made a difference to the smartness of the letter. Also the lettering was best done resting on a somewhat sloping board, to allow the ink to flow freely, yet not so swiftly as to make blots. After some little practice it was found that it was largely the shape of the pen which made the letter, and choosing out the purest type of lettering to copy was thoroughly enjoyed.

Up in the box-room, where there were a few packages wrapped up for future use, such as winter curtains, etc., these homemakers pasted in interesting little labels, making it all in perfect order, and so easy to read at first glance.

Whenever they saw any interesting types of lettering they jotted them down for future reference—old brasses, old manuscripts, churches, museums, interesting modern advertisements all proved happy-hunting-grounds from which to gather quite a knowledge of all the styles of good lettering.

of the art. Modern appliances for the table promote the joy of extracting to best advantage, the favors and goodness that lie dormant in good food.

Seasoning can be added at the right moment and the food served hot from shining pan or graceful utensil. Such a meal cooked at the table in the presence of the family and guests adds a certain coziness.

The dining table is set rather early in the evening. The softly shaded lights, the luster of the silverware, the glimmer of polished glasses, the graceful lines of the electrical appli-

Melon Time

Melons may be served with any meal. Muskmelons are best served for breakfast, in their simple form, but icy cold. The small nutmeg melons are great favorites for the first meal of the day.

An appetizing way in which to serve muskmelons that are found, upon sampling them, to be insipid, not quite ripe, is to make fritters of the edible portion. Pare the melon, remove the seeds, and cut it into pieces two inches long and an inch thick, dip each piece into a rich but thin pancake batter and fry to a delicate brown in deep, hot fat. Dust with powdered sugar.

A better flavor may be given the melon pieces if they are allowed to stand in a mixture of lemon juice, cinnamon and sugar for an hour or so before frying. Then the lemon-juice mixture may be cooked into a rich syrup, with the addition of three tablespoonfuls each of water and sugar added to the juice of two lemons and the pinch of cinnamon. When ice cold pour over the melon pieces, and serve as an entree.

As an accompaniment for dessert at dinner or luncheon, the edible portion of canteloupe may be served in the form of a sherbet. Mash the fruit fine, and add it to a sirup made of sugar and water in the proportion of a pound of sugar to two cupsful of water. Boil for ten minutes, and add a tablespoonful of gelatine, softened in enough water to cover it. Stir until it is dissolved, and set it away to cool. When it is strained and the melon pulp added. Thoroughly mix in into the sirup, and place in the freezer. When half frozen, stir in the white of an egg that has been whipped stiff, to which a tablespoonful of powdered sugar has been added. Return it to the freezer, and ripen for two hours.

The small nutmeg melon is excellent when combined with ice cream. Cut the melon in halves, scoop out the pulp, then cut away the edible portion of the rind, and divide it into little cubes which are mixed with a plain vanilla ice cream. Place a few cubes in the bottom of the melon shell, then a spoonful of ice cream, then a layer of the fruit, with a cone of the cream topping it. Place on top of this the other half of the shell, which will remain nicely in place if the edge of each half is moistened with a sticky sirup made of sugar and water. Melon served in this way for luncheon on a layer of cool, green leaves will be a novel surprise for the guest when it is divided.

For a delicious salad, prepare the fruit as for mixing it with the cream, add any other fruit you may have at hand, such as pineapple, banana, peaches, white grapes, etc. Cut into cubes. Combine one or two of the fruits with the melon, and toss lightly together with orange and lemon juice, and a sprinkling of powdered sugar. Fill each ice-cold shell with the salad and set on ice until serving.

Quick and Easy Dishes For Warm Days

To cut the cook stove out of your dinner preparations and still have an attractive satisfying meal is quite a problem. The most appetizing and delicious dishes, however, can be prepared by making vegetables or left-over meats or fish into salads and "loafs" with the help of Knox Sparkling Gelatine.

Try the tomato and egg salad or the meat or fish loaf given here. It will cut the time of preparing dinner, keep the kitchen cool, and the family appetite both satisfied and delighted.

Tomato and Egg Salad

Take one and one-half cups of any left-over tomato stew or soup, bring to the boiling point and dissolve in it one tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine, softened in one-half cup cold water ten minutes. Season well. A little chopped onion, pepper or celery may be added for flavor. Strain, turn into mold, add sliced fresh tomatoes and one sliced hard-boiled egg and chill. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise, or mold in individual cups.

Fish and Meat Loaf

Take two cups of any left-over steak, bouillon or diluted gravy, bring to the boiling point and add one envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine softened in one-half cup cold water. When mixture begins to stiffen, add two cups of any cold chopped meat or fish at hand (veal, ham, beef, or chicken). Also mold in a little red or green pepper, celery, onion if desired, or parsley. Turn into a square mold, first dipped in cold water and chill. Remove from mold and cut in slices for serving.

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CROP IS PREDICTED

WAKEFIELD, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts cranberry crop is estimated at 300,000 barrels, a decrease of 18 per cent from last year, in a report issued yesterday by V. A. Sanders, field agent of the bureau of crop estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. The crop compares favorably, however, with the five-year average of 250,000 barrels and the 10-year average of 290,000 barrels.

The crop when harvested, the report says, may vary considerably from the present estimate, depending upon future conditions. During the past three weeks the crop has shown marked improvement. The New England report on apples indicates a crop considerably smaller than last year. Peaches are reported a very small crop throughout the region.

ARGENTINA'S NEED
OF POPULATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Argentina's major problem is to obtain population. Today there are only seven inhabitants to the square mile, and nearly 1,500,000 of 8,000,000 inhabitants of the Republic live in one city, Buenos Aires, from which it is apparent that the population of the rural districts is sparse indeed. One thoughtful writer says:

"If Argentina is to continue as a progressive country, its doors must be opened to immigrants, living conditions of wage earners must be improved, and some steps must be taken to make accessible to small farmers the immense holdings of rich agricultural land which are now lying idle and uncultivated in the hands of rich land barons."

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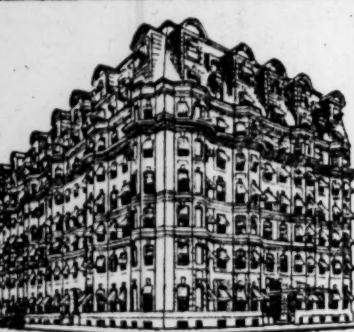
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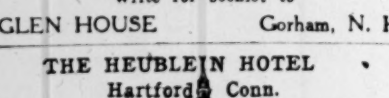
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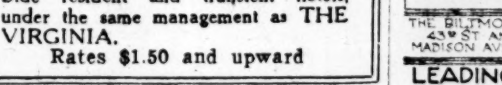
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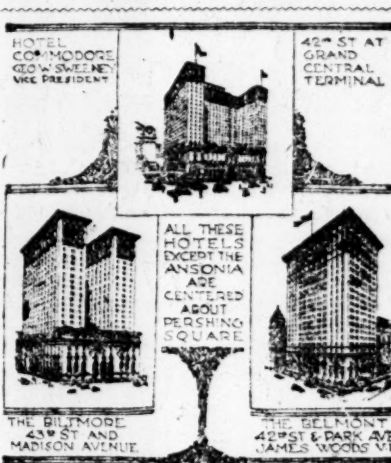
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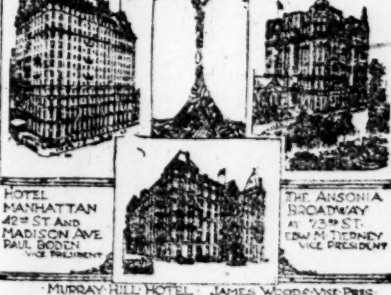
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EDUCATIONAL

FRANCE AND THE CLASSICS

Discussion as to Teacher Training.
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The project concerning the degree known as the licence *es lettres*, now formally submitted to the Educational Council which directs from Paris all French studies, has produced considerable commotion among those educationalists who still cling to the classical program. One more attack has been made at that kind of culture, hitherto so ardently cherished in France, which is generally called "the humanities."

Stress Upon Latin

In 1907 stress was laid upon the necessity of Latin; it was essential that the student should be able to read in the original text Cicero or Seneca. Now it is proposed to abolish the specific examination for the licence. Candidates are merely obliged to present four certificates in different branches of learning which they have obtained at separate examinations. The practical effect, if it were not for a further proposal which negates the first, would be considerable. One of these four certificates may have been obtained in another faculty than that of letters. It may have been won as a consequence of studies in law; for instance, natural science. Therefore there is room for a considerable number of combinations and the degree of licence will no longer precisely indicate the character of the studies. It may certify to a special knowledge in some particular subject. Greek and Latin may be omitted.

As the "Temps" in discussing this change points out, it is true that there is a rule which prescribes that no one can become licence without having first passed the examination for the grade of bachelier. Bachelier is a lower title than the American bachelor, and is obtained not after a superior course of study but after a secondary course. Nevertheless the examinations are rigorous enough. Prof. Barrett Wendell compares them with those which gave the right of entry to an American college of the old tradition. The examinations for bachelier have all to be passed at the same time, but even for this inferior grade a knowledge of Greek or Latin is not compulsory. It thus follows that the class of bacheliers is in danger of being quite ruled out of the system of education, even of those who obtain the licence *es lettres*, and are thus admitted to the teaching profession in the secondary schools.

"Degrees for Export"

It was not to be expected that such a result would be accepted. The critics call it a "licence made for exportation." Scorn is poured upon it as being intended for foreigners who come to Paris in order to get a degree. This is all very well, they say, for honorific purposes, but it will never do as a qualification for the teaching profession. Thus it is sought to set up another licence—a licence which in practice will alone be accepted from those who wish to become professors. What is given with one hand is taken away with the other. A second project would create a special and distinct professorial diploma. This will be granted on the production of four certificates, as in the case of the ordinary licence *es lettres*. But these certificates will be for stated subjects. There are four sections: philosophy, literature, history and geography grouped together, and living languages. Latin is reestablished obligatorily for the literature certificate. Even in the living language section, Greek and Latin are recognized as forming to some extent the base of modern tongues. In philosophy it is expected that the student shall be able to translate a Greek or Latin text. This seems to meet in every way the objections of those educationalists who cling to Latin and Greek, but there is nevertheless to be found some criticism even of this proposal. France is above all the country of tradition in these matters, and although some severe blows are being dealt to the classicists they are not to be beaten so easily as that. In one way or another they seek to give almost the first importance to the tongues no longer spoken.

Indeed the supplementary proposal which withdraws the reform promised in the first proposal goes further, and demands from those who would obtain the licence a preliminary certificate of the classical studies. The two languages so hotly disputed take first place in this preliminary examination. It is necessary to pass this test in order to enter all kinds of schools, such as the Ecole Normale, and it would appear that after all the French boy or girl who would obtain a certificate which is necessary for his success in any branch of activity cannot escape the classical subjects. They are too firmly embedded in the whole French educational system to be uprooted. In spite of the many attempts that have been made of recent years and that are again being made to uproot them.

It is urged that the system is becoming confused in consequence of certain changes and tendencies and that two sets of certificates which have on the face of them the same value are being granted. There is indeed a desperate struggle going on between the advocates of an education highly spe-

cialized and the advocates of a general culture. If any comment is to be added, it is that in France it takes too many years to obtain the degree of doctorate, though in the present discussion it is strongly urged that the greatest specialists, whose names are thrown into the scale of culture, had to pass through the long course of general study before they were permitted to apply themselves particularly to the researches for which they afterward became famous.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—A fresh public discussion has been started upon the subject of university education for women. It has produced an article by an unnamed correspondent of The Times Educational Department who maintains that the schools of classical and mathematical honors are pre-eminently for men. For women, he declares, they lead nowhere but to teaching. "The universities should discourage women reading for honors except scholars of the first rank or for future teachers. They should instead raise standards and status of the pass degree until, while implying more diffuse knowledge and more general culture than an honors degree, it signifies an equally high intellectual standard. They should make provision for the due expression of women's administrative ability and gift for detail. Finally every woman should be trained in research work of some kind." Inconsistencies might be pointed out in the somewhat patronizing scheme for the higher education of women which is here developed, but the fact is they are well able to defend themselves.

Miss Reta Oldham, headmistress of the Stratham Hill High School for Girls and formerly president of the Headmistress Association, takes up the glove thus anonymously thrown down. She is particularly anxious to run a course with the stranger because of his assertion that so many of these feminine academic successes are turned into the teaching channel "instead of the university leaving the national life." But let her speak for herself:

"The point on which I am most anxious to join issue with your correspondent is his implication that if the universities are to leave national life the way to that very desirable end is not through the schools. It is a strange doctrine! How do the vast majority of our boys and girls get their first interest in and impulse toward university education? In most cases from the enthusiasm of their teachers, who, realizing how much they themselves owe to their universities, fire their abler pupils with ambition for like opportunities. This leaven is always working, and, with the steady extension of secondary education, to which we all look forward with time extend its influence through the nation till the whole body of citizens is permeated by a real understanding and appreciation of the best gifts which our universities can bestow."

"The writer of the article, in the course of his argument for the greater suitability to women of a pass than of an honors degree course, seems strangely ignorant of the new opportunities for women in many fields of work. He writes of 'courses of study for honors devised to fit men's professions,' as if . . . law, politics, and the Civil Service are still closed to women, and as if for them the only alternatives to teaching were social and secretarial posts. He argues that for such occupations and for unprofessional and married life in general a course for a pass degree is the right and sufficient preparation, thus depreciating in the case of women the enthusiasm for advanced and specialized study which, leading as it often does to the advancement of the general stock of knowledge, he would welcome on the part of men. To this most women will, I think, demur, yet those of us who have cause to be anxious about the future supply of teachers might almost be tempted to wish that we could share this comfortable doctrine of an ever-abundant supply of women teachers, still beloved of so many educational administrators. But our school education to the nation should be alive to the necessity of attracting to so great a national service intellect and capacity fine enough to enable the schools to play their part with the universities in the high task of 'leaving the national life.'"

The discussion originated in Mr. Barker's plea for a separate residential university for women on the ground that all would-be students could not satisfactorily be dealt with at the existing universities. This proposal, he indicated, was by no means intended to prevent women coming up to Oxford and Cambridge in their present numbers; it was intended to meet a possible great overflow of students.

Miss Alice Gardner brings back the argument to this point when she says that what women dislike in the scheme of a separate university is the lowering of standards in their case might be lowered. "In my own education," she says, "and that of hundreds of student women, I know the powerful effect of having had first to sit at the feet of great scholars and thinkers." This writer is not unprepared to accept a well-devised pass degree as preferable for many students to an honors degree, but then she makes no distinction between men and women in this respect.

"I fully agree," she goes on, "with what has been said as to the greater desirability of a pass over an honors course for a good many fairly intelligent, all-round men and women, especially such as intend to become

teachers in elementary or municipal schools. This is on the supposition that a pass degree means a broader basis, an honors degree a higher standard of knowledge. Unfortunately, however, this distinction is not marked in Cambridge, and even in the newer universities there is a tendency to induce mediocre students to read for honors. I have frequently had to help prepare for an honors standard a pupil for whom a pass would have been more suitable. But the task of devising a really educative and respectable pass standard has, so far as I know, not yet been accomplished."

This opinion, expressed by one who has spent many years in teaching university women students at Cambridge, as well as in London and at Bristol, deserves to have great weight. She points in conclusion to the need of the further development of women's colleges in connection with the great existing universities rather than to the foundation of a separate university for women.

LONDON UNIVERSITY AND KENWOOD

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Until recently the discussion as to suitable headquarters for the University of London has ranged round various sites already surrounded by bricks and mortar and well within the four-mile radius from Charing Cross. Now comes a proposal that the university should find its home just outside that circle in a great belt of woodland which has been down unsold from prehistoric times. Many Londoners even are not aware that, on the ridge connecting Hampstead and Highgate, there exists a remnant of the true primeval forest which once stretched throughout Middlesex. How secluded are parts of Kenwood may be judged from the fact that the owl and badger have live on undisturbed, while kingfishers dart across the pools that fall by stages to below Parliament Hill.

Lord Mansfield is the owner of this estate of some 230 acres. Not long since, there was every likelihood that the property would be sold and covered with rows of modern villas. Apart from the destruction of this, the most wonderful example of natural scenery within easy reach of central London, the historic mansion with its celebrated Adam decorations would probably also have had to be sacrificed. In order to avert this, the Ken Wood Preservation Committee was formed, and after difficult and protracted negotiations, there were arranged terms of an option to purchase the whole estate. It appears that the intention of the committee had originally been to dispose of outlying portions of the property, and to save a considerable part of the remainder for use as a public open space. They did not, however, see how the mansion—which was the first Lord Mansfield had retained in the year 1767—could be preserved, unless some wealthy and public-spirited individual made himself responsible for its acquisition.

At this critical point Professor Flinders Petrie put forward a proposal to utilize the estate for academic purposes. He asked why the university should be content to occupy most valuable sites in the heart of London amid its smoke and smuts and fog. He admitted that the notion of establishing a central university quarter in connection with the British Museum, University College, and a new King's College, was a tempting prospect to a great and worthy end. Nevertheless he held out a still more satisfying ideal. Why not put the university, he asked, amid spacious surroundings, where the staff could live around it in a fuller collegiate life and amid playing fields no longer remote from the lecture rooms?

From the pages of the College Magazine this new proposal suddenly stepped out into the columns of The Times. Already considerable doubt had been thrown upon the generosity of the Treasury offer to assist a grouping of university offices and college buildings in Bloomsbury. In fact, one critic has declared that so far from being generous, the offer is "a monument of Treasury astuteness and a Treasury opinion of public credulity." With this issue it may be possible to deal later; all that need now be said is that the Senate has asked the government for further time to consider the financial and other issues involved. But this very hesitation has led to increased attention being given to Kenwood among other housing alternatives, and a second contribution to the subject has now been made by Mr. Flinders Petrie, this time in the form of a letter addressed to the Editor of The Times. Mr. Flinders Petrie writes:

"As the proposal of the Kenwood site has been welcomed more than I had hoped, permit me to state how the various conditions of the matter seem to work out. It is useful to consider where the university students are likely to be centered a century hence; the rapid growth of Golders Green and Hendon shows that it is toward Mill Hill that the future expansion will take place. For the future of London, Kenwood is the best center in regard to the health, activity and convenience of the university. London cannot have residential students, as they mostly live at home; but it is one of the vital points to have a residential staff which can attain a full corporate life. For that, Bloomsbury is impossible, and already most of the staff might be concentrated as a community at Kenwood, and the students could have their sports ground at hand, instead of wasting more time in traveling to it than is spent in games. . . . After having the advantage of

hearing the views of some representative members of the committee which now hold an option of purchase of the site, there is good reason to believe that there would be full sympathy with some such plan as the following. The present mansion is a magnificent building, which should be preserved for its architectural worth; this could contain the administrative offices, the social center of the teaching staff, and the students' refectory. The new collegiate buildings could flank it on each side along the ridge of ground, with broad views over the parkland; about 50 acres would thus be reserved for collegiate buildings and a hostel for foreign students. The staff could be supplied by renting small groups of houses, to be built, scattered suitably in the grounds, especially around the piece of primeval forest, which should be carefully left untouched as a home of wild life. The various botanical reservations could also be preserved. The sports ground could stretch down the east side, including the bathing ponds. On the west side, part could be added on to the open heath. Thus the public would gain access to about 90 acres, and to the bathing ponds at holiday times.

"From the statements in The Times of today about valuation, it seems clear that the total cost of Kenwood and the new college buildings would be far less than the value to be acquired by the government on the Strand site, and in the use of the Imperial Institute. The development is not therefore dependent on general appeals, but could, as a matter of mere business, be carried through direct."

"The occupation of this park would bring London into line with the amenities of the American universities. As to access, when the neighborhood and the long road frontage of Kenwood is occupied with good houses there will be traffic enough, with the students, to make it worth while to extend the Highgate and at Kenwood. . . . One cannot but feel the disadvantages of forsaking the Bloomsbury region; but we must look forward a century, when we are to lay brick and stone. . . . The transition will not be pleasant, but 50 years hence our provision will be blessed."

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—To many it will be matter for surprise to learn that there are nearly 500 South African students in England. A rallying-point for these students is obviously desirable, and General Botha before his return to South Africa last autumn said that a club for them should be established. His wishes have been respected, a house in Granville Place having been secured for the purpose. It contains 14 rooms, including reading and writing rooms, a library, dining room and billiard room. Since "Botha House," as it is to be called, was still in possession of the decorators, the opening ceremony took place at the Ritz Hotel, where the Acting High Commissioner and Mrs. Blankenburgh received a large number of guests, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught being of the party.

The Earl of Selborne, in declaring the club open, said he was glad it was associated with the name of the great man who did so much for the cause of South African unity and tranquility. He reminded his hearers of the two great problems in South Africa, the relations of the two white races and the relations of the white race to the black, and advised the students to do their best to try to learn something during their stay in the British Isles which would help them in their own land.

The fact is that at bottom these problems are problems of education. That Lord Selborne realizes this is clear from the general tenor of his remarks. Turning to Prince Arthur he said half humorously that, even if the Prince had to trek to the backveld, it would be of no use to quote Gibbon, Macaulay, Wells, or Bernard Shaw. Such authorities would be regarded as unorthodox. If he wanted to deal with the real backvelders he must be ready with an appropriate text, and then he would get on with them. With regard to the question of the black races, Lord Selborne remarked that he did not withdraw one word of what he said when in South Africa. He felt that South Africa had shirked this great problem from decade to decade, but great human problems could be shirked only so long before a day of accounting is reached.

A four-year course in paper and pulp making will be offered by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University this autumn. The assignment of a trained paper and pulp maker, C. Earl Libby, a graduate of the University of Maine and a laboratory worker since graduation in practical paper concerns, has been followed by a large registration of prospective students a month in advance of the opening of the college year. It is the belief that trained men will be able to do much to cut the waste of raw material to a minimum. The industry itself is so interested in obtaining thoroughly trained men that a committee of its technical association has prepared courses for those who wish to do home correspondence study. In years past the college has been giving special courses and has graduated men studying special phases of the paper manufacturing industry, but the revised schedule of instruction will provide for training beginning with the freshman year. Some knowledge of forestry, because the forest is the source of raw material, will be required by all students.

AMERICANIZATION HOME TEACHING

Varied Plans Used in Minneapolis

The first half of this article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, on August 13, 1920.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Miss Bertha Clark dealt with the second year of Americanization work, as developed at the University of Minnesota, in part of her report read before the Minnesota State Americanization Congress, held in Minneapolis. Miss Clark, who is instructor in Americanization training at the University of Minnesota, said in part:

"The longer we worked the more fully we came to realize that Americanization is something far more than getting the English language, and that if we Americanization workers stop with giving only that, we fail ignominiously. The bitterest un-Americanism that is being expressed today, is being expressed in the English language. It is not that men have not got the language, but that, getting it, they did not get American ideals."

In many homes in the city where the mechanics of reading and writing and speaking had already been learned, we found the greatest need for contact with something that would impart ideals. It was to meet this need that last term we organized in three different sections of the city library extension work. We brought to the homes books from the nearest branch library, choosing such as the reader might desire, discussing them with her after they were read, or sometimes reading with her, and then exchanging these for other books. The welcome they received was in the highest degree cordial, and the results have been most marked. One of our library fields was in a neighborhood where we tried to start English classes in the fall, but failed to get any response. Since the library plan was started 13 home classes have been organized there, and several pupils have joined evening school classes."

"In the library extension experiment we have tried to get people from Europe to know American literature, because through it they will come to understand America on its best side. In the same way we feel that until Americans come to know the literature of the foreign people who live in America, Americans will not be able to understand them on their best side or realize the ideals they have been taught by. In a class I teach on race backgrounds we have studied now 25 of the countries of Europe from which immigrants come to us. In each case I have wanted our university students to become familiar with a masterpiece of their literature; but in many cases we have found that nothing from those literatures has ever been translated into English; and in other cases, the translations do not at all convey a correct idea as to the richness of the literature the countries have. Of Lithuania, Courland, Livonia, Albania, and Montenegro we found nothing in translation; and very very little of Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, or even modern Greece. An enormous task is waiting for some one here, and to no one does it so naturally fall as to the Americanization worker, who realizes the dearth."

"In the few weeks of our winter quarter we could, of course do no more than touch the fringe of so stupendous a work; but we have with a Latvian student translated a drama by one of the leading writers of Courland today; a Serbian student and I have translated a drama by Nooschik, head of the National Theater at Belgrade, and this is to be published soon in Poet Lore; a student is helping us now to translate something from the Montenegrin literature, and a Bulgarian student from the University of Sofia has rendered translations of exquisite poems by Christo Boteff. Best of all, others in the university have begun to take interest in what I so much wish to have done. Students from journalism and play-producing course, have found how full of new interest our field is, and have time and again recently come to take down stories from foreign people about the lands they came from. One such student translated a Rumanian short story and found the work so interesting that she has since transferred her registration to our Americanization department; and a graduate student of the Greek department has translated what is considered the finest short story of modern Greece."

"Our translation work has led most naturally to many gatherings between foreign people and our university students; and though I am not going to amplify this thought at all, I want to say most earnestly that to me in just such meetings lies the finest Americanization work of all—just in meeting and mingling happily not for the sake of meeting, but around some happy task that draws us together. A law student who joined us one evening said: 'Miss Clark, it takes just about 15 minutes of an evening like this, doesn't it, to break down every bit of prejudice one ever had against foreigners.' That's it; and breaking down the walls of prejudice is Americanization, par excellence."

"But to come to our fifth, and present, quarter's experiment, I found last summer when I supervised the teaching in 50 homes that it was a little bigger task than I quite could do. That the work still went on growing through the fall and winter quarters was due to the fact that so many organizations joined in, providing their own supervisors. And yet I found myself decidedly unwilling to feel that our university contribution had reached its limit. And in trying to

solve this problem I found the best of everything that has fallen to us yet: I found the untold possibilities that lie in my students themselves. I put them in every way in my place, making them full supervisors, and putting the responsibility for the growth of the work on them alone; and they have in every way risen to the situation and been masters of it."

"When I tell you that one of my students whom a few weeks ago I took to three foreign women who wanted lessons, and then left her to make her own way, has now, entirely through her own effort, 27 more pupils in home classes, and has drawn a band of nine volunteer teachers whom she supervises entirely alone; and that another one who on the 6th of April, when the term began, had not met her first pupil now has 20 pupils and has drawn 16 volunteer teachers, and that another has 26 pupils and 12 teachers, and another 15 pupils and 12 teachers, and that altogether my 12 girls are supervising 93 teachers in 158 homes, more than tripling our work of last summer; and that when you add in the work of the organizations who have cooperated with us, there are in all 123 teachers and 248 pupils at work to be added to the wonderful work of the Board of Education, which we all proudly recognize as the central and great, great work of the city, you will not blame me, I think, if I challenge any other city in America, of like size, to show a greater number of home classes than we have built up in Minneapolis. (The Board of Education report 562 home pupils, making our combined number of home students \$10.)"

"I could not ask a more eager band of fellow-workers, nor a more earnest and enthusiastic band of students. When we look at what they have accomplished we might, if we did not know that Minneapolis has \$7,000 foreign-born, grow contented and think our task almost done. But much as we congratulate ourselves on what is done, we realize that it is only a beginning, that years of hard work lie ahead if we are to round out our task completely."

EDUCATION NOTES

In the present endeavor to give to the London University an academic and residential unity which it has hitherto lacked, much will depend upon the largeness of the views taken by the authorities of King's College. On this account the recent appointment of Mr. Ernest Barker as principal of the institution has more than the usual interest. He has been for 20 years a teacher and a lecturer in Oxford, and he has let it be known publicly that he welcomes the opportunity which is to be given him in his new post to join in the instruction given in the college. In the university as a whole he sees unbounded opportunities for growth and for developing into the great central university of the English-speaking race.

Mr. Barker was educated at the Manchester Grammar School and at Balliol. After being for seven years a fellow of Merton, and for another four years a fellow and lecturer of St. John's, he became fellow and tutor of New College. In addition he has held several posts in the university, and was conspicuous in the services he rendered to the cause of women's education, being one of those chiefly responsible for their recent admission to all university degrees and privileges.

The president of the Board of Education has been taking the boys of the Leys School, Cambridge, into his confidence. At the annual prize-giving, he reminded the scholars that those of them who were about to leave would experience one of the great breaks in their onward career. And then, speaking of his own experience, he continued: "I vividly remember the sense of uncertainty and unrest I passed through at that particular period of my existence. What was I to do? What career was I to adopt, or how was I to use my larger liberty? Even if we do not put these questions very distinctly before us they are nevertheless present to our minds, and they operate uneasily in creating a kind of feeling of uneasiness which does not pass away very quickly. I think there is only one plan of advance I can give, and that is: Do not think of your career in terms of the money. It is likely to bring you. Do not think that it is your duty to go necessarily into a safe or lucrative career. Do not measure it by material standards, but go into a career which feeds your ideals, which speaks to your heart, and you will be certain that your mind and character will bring you sooner or later the rewards of life—the only rewards worth anything."

Al Azhar, as a teaching institution, dates back to a time before the foundation of the Sorbonne. It is a genuine medieval university, the center of learning to which the Islamic world looks up; indeed, mutatis mutandis, it maintains in the twentieth century the likeness of a European university of the fourteenth. This being so, the attempt now being made to reform Al Azhar, and bring it more into conformity with modern ideas and culture, will, so says an informant of The New Europe, bitterly offend Muhammadans of the old school. It is to the initiative of a brother of the extremist leader, Saad Pasha Zaghlul, that the proposed reform is due. While such changes must increase the hostility of the conservative and orthodox party to the revolutionary school of Egyptian nationalists, they will lead to further dislike of the protecting power that allows these innovations. It cannot do credit to the island."

be said that England's path in Egypt is at present strewn with roses.

Oklahoma City College will present definite plans for its growth to the Oklahoma Conference this year. The present quarters of the college will outlive their usefulness after two more years and the plans recommend moving the college from its present location at Twelfth and Walnut streets in Oklahoma City to a site of about 22 acres owned by the university in the northwestern part of the city. Among the considerations recommended by President E. G. Green are a scheme of landscape and architecture embracing a full campus plan, a combined football-baseball field with ultimate plans for a stadium, tennis courts, walks, flower designs, lawn and a complete building scheme. President Green recommends that the buildings should be built inclosing the open court of the campus, rather than in the center of the property, giving a compact and well kept campus. He also recommends that trees should be set out, in keeping with these plans, as soon as possible.

Uruguay has begun the erection of residences for teachers of rural schools.

Ohio State University is to celebrate its semi-centennial October 13-16.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN PORTO RICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News column

NEW YORK, New York.—"The educational system of Porto Rico is centralized so highly that its entire school system is good or poor according to the type of commissioner of education the United States selects for it," said J. J. Osuna, a native of Porto Rico, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Osuna is now studying at Columbia University.

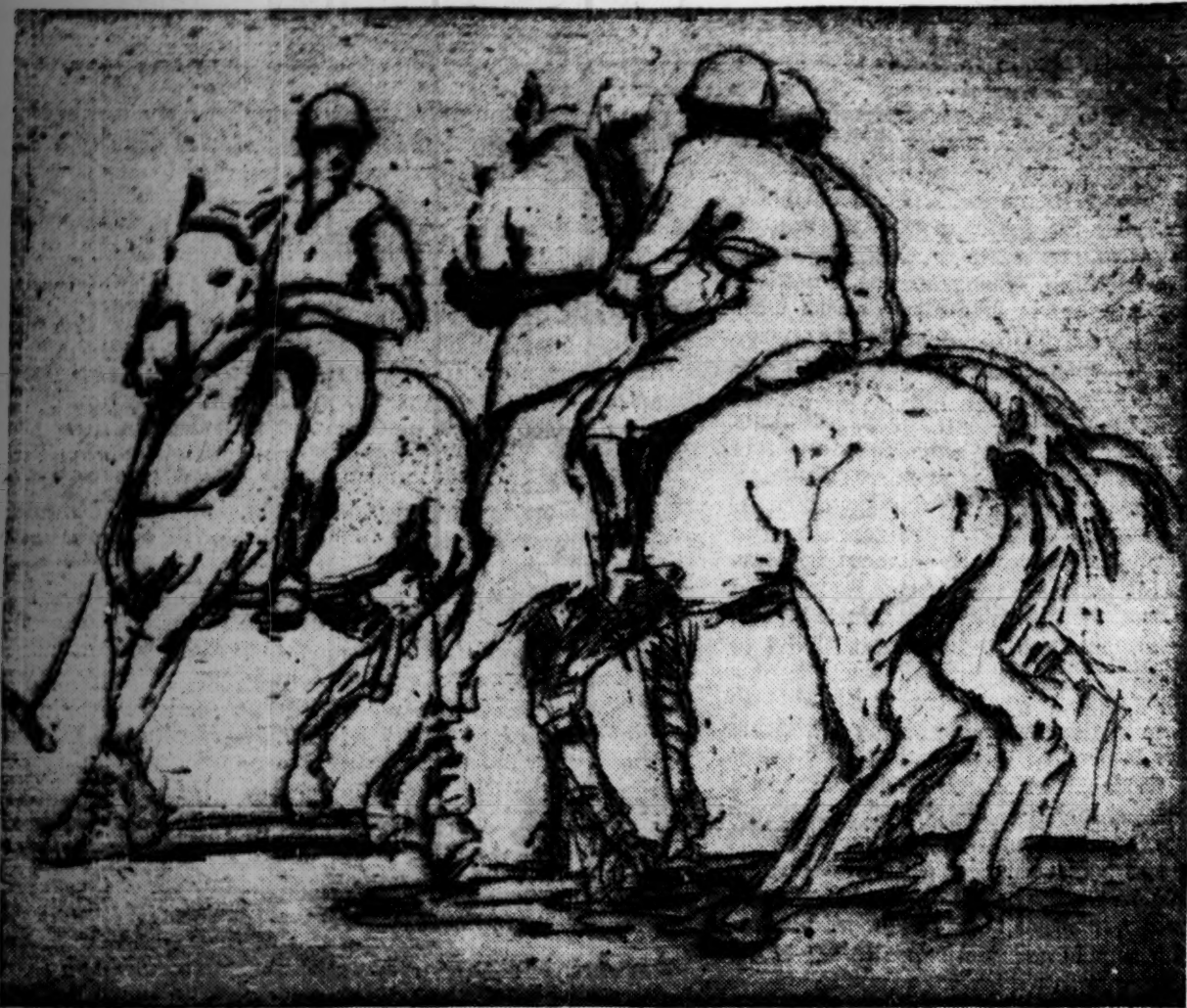
"Do you approve of an arrangement which depends so completely on the qualifications of a single individual?" "Yes. My reason is that it has worked for 20 years and the system tried before 1900 failed. Beginning in 1898, when the United States took control of the island, the military form of government was maintained for two years, during which period school boards were given ample power for running the schools. The result was that political methods gained the supremacy and inefficient men were chosen. Since 1900 the present system has safeguarded a reputation of this abuse, and officers are now chosen more on their merits than on political affiliation. I am in favor of its continuation so long as it works."

"The United States often tries out experiments in Porto Rico and this happens to be a good one. The President of the United States appoints the Porto Rico Commissioner of Education, who selects his assistant commissioner, the general superintendent of the district supervisors. All school officials report to the Commissioner of Education and are responsible to him. The commissioner is also head of the University of Porto Rico, which is divided into a general arts division and a technical school. The Legislature acts as a check on him, by refusing to increase a budget if the expenditure is not thought wise, and in various other ways. If the commissioner is not approved by popular opinion he may be removed by the President, if the people are impatient."

"The language question is one of considerable interest in Porto Rico. About 64 per cent of the people are of Spanish descent, about 30 per cent are of Negro origin and about 5 per cent are an assortment of European nationalities. Both Spanish and English are official language. English now being preferred because of the tongue of the law courts. The bilingual system is worked out in the schools. Spanish being the language for the first three years with a gradual increase of English, and a transition from Spanish to English between the fourth and sixth years. After this English becomes the language for all subjects and Spanish is taught as a subject."

"The curriculum corresponds quite generally to that used in the United States. During the past five years there has been a revision of textbooks to suit the character of the country more specifically than before, so that the children deal with familiar ideas. The arithmetics, for example, which formerly dealt with bushels of wheat and kinds of foods of which they knew nothing, have been changed to terms of native products. "The growth of the school population has been encouraging. In 1898 there were 541 teachers on the island and in 1919 there were 2908; in 1898 there was a total of 322,393 children, of whom 29,172 were enrolled in schools; in 1919, of the 434,381 total child population 160,794 were enrolled. While these last figures would seem to indicate that only one-third of the children were receiving instruction it should be remembered that the school age is from 5 to 18, and that, while all children within these ages are enumerated in the population, many of them have had the elementary school course, and have left school. Then, too, the majority of the children live in the country, where only the first four grades of the elementary school are taught. Although the compulsory education law is enforced fairly well, there are always those in outlying districts who escape the regulations. In 1898, the total expense for education were \$288,098, while in 1919 they were \$2,467,703.29, including the cost of maintaining the university. In 1898 there was not a single school building; now there are many which do credit to the island."

THE HOME FORUM



"Polo Players," from the etching by Anne Goldthwaite

Etching and Pen and Ink Work

Some confusion exists as to the difference between etching and pen and ink work. The pen and ink reproductions, which are familiar to us in prints, are usually made by means of the "process" method... while etching is seldom seen in illustrated magazines except in reproduction, as its cost is practically prohibitive outside of very expensive art publications. Some years ago the "Studio" printed a few etchings and lithographs, and issued them as a part of the magazine. Owing to the great pressure employed in printing an etching, the edge of the plate leaves a decided mark on the paper. This plate mark and the moulded ridges of ink, which can be felt by passing the fingers lightly over the darker parts of an etching, are means of distinguishing an etching from a reproduction of a pen drawing or of an etching. The etched line, having depth as well as width, contains more ink than the pen line. The gamut of pen and ink is therefore less than that of etching, where one finds deeper and more velvety blacks, and, at the other end of the scale, more delicate greys. The blacks of the pen are much deeper than those of the pencil, and do not have their unpleasant shine.

The technique of the pen is entirely different from that of the etching needle. Changing pressure with the pen results in giving lines of varying width and intensity. Sometimes pens of different sizes and strength are employed, but usually with a loss of simplicity. As the etching needle must be used with the same pressure in all parts, a beautiful grey in the distance is attained by drawing many lines close together and biting lightly. Should the pen draughtsman work in the same way, not having the advantage of the light biting, he would probably have to call for "first aid" from the photo-engraver to get a result.—George T. Plowman in "Etching."

The fountain of Rome are, in themselves, magnificent combinations of art, such as alone it were worth coming to see. That in the Piazza Navona, a large square, is composed of enormous fragments of rock, piled on each other, and penetrated as by caverns. This mass supports an Egyptian obelisk of immense height; on the four corners of the rock recline, in different attitudes, colossal figures representing the four divisions of the globe. The water bursts from the crevices beneath them. They are sculptured with great spirit; one impatiently tearing a veil from his eyes, another with his hands stretched upwards. The Fontana di Trevi is the most celebrated, and is rather a waterfall than a fountain; gushing out from masses of rock, with a gigantic figure of Neptune;... The whole is not ill-conceived nor executed; but you know not how delicate the imagination becomes by dieting with antiquity day after day. The only things that sustain the comparison are Raphael, Guido, and Salvator Rosa.

Shelley Writes From Rome

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Amidst a Spacious Plain

Amidst a spacious plain fair Paris stands (The heart of France), and all the realm commands; A river, that beneath the ramparts glides, The city parts, but first with branching tides An island forms, securing from the rest, Of all the town the strongest and the best: Each other part (three parts the whole compose) The fosse, without, and stream, within, enclose. —Ludovico Ariosto.

Santorin

The approach to Santorin is a sight never forgotten. The northern tip of the crescent falls to the sea on each side in sheer cliffs of burnt tufa, crimson in hue. At the top is a layer of white, like the sugared crust on a cut bridecake. When that white crust resolves itself into houses we rub our eyes. Surely it is some dream city, this eyrie of domes and dwellings, roof above roof, crowding the narrow summit of the razor-edged promontory, clinging like martins' nests to the cornice of the precipice. Such is the first view of Epanomeria, the second town of Santorin. We round the point, opening up the inner side of the crescent. About half-way round the sweep we see something like snow powdering the edges of crags with a clear drop of a thousand feet or more—black as Erebus these. That glacier thing is Phira, the capital of Santorin. It might have sprung from the brain of Albert Goodwin, one of those weird scenes he drew as known to Sindbad the Sailor, for it is like no other place on earth. As we come nearer, it is a dazzling white fringe set against the zenith between the azure and the black face of the cliff. It topples over the dizzy edge wherever there is a ledge or cranny big enough to hold a dwelling. . . . There are places where the cliff is made of soft tufa. Here there is no need to seek for a ledge. The would-be resident scoops out his habitation. A projection to the left as we disembark is honeycombed with these freeholds. The notches that give access to them are invisible to the unpracticed eye. Some objects hopping about the face of the rock we take to be birds at first. They are children. Several of these pigeon-hole dwellings are so low that the sea flows into them. Some are under water. It is one of the little ways of Santorin to change its level. This portion sank a few years ago. But some spots are as suddenly raised, and in the whirligig of time these water-logged residences may be high and dry again, and if Santorin possesses house agents, they would not doubt be described as "eligible." . . . On my first visit to Santorin I arrived at night and saw nothing of all this. It is perhaps well for people who are not Alpinists to go up in the dark. . . . I saw the lights of the steamer recurring at every zigzag, sheer below, and growing uncomfortably distant as we mounted, but that was all. I felt that the road was slippery and very "knobby" as we floundered up, and was glad when the mule and I lurched with a clatter into the twelve foot wide High Street of Phira. I looked out of the window next morning down a gentle slope, brown, treeless, apparently sterile, to the sea three miles away, but it did not look so far. I went to the other side of the house and looked over a wall six feet from the door—the sea again, a thousand feet or so perpendicular beneath me. This was Santorin at its widest. . . . From "Home Life in Hellas," by Z. Duckett Ferriman.

"A Closed Question"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ON page 171 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, its author, writes under the sub-heading, "A closed question": "Mind's control over the universe, including man, is no longer an open question, but is demonstrable Science. Jesus illustrated the divine Principle and the power of immortal Mind by healing sickness and sin and destroying the foundations of death." The bed rock upon which Christian Science rests is demonstration. Its appeal to the world, today, is the same as that of Jesus' day. It makes no claim that it cannot prove by practical demonstration whenever its Principle is rightly understood and utilized. "If I do not the works of my Father," said Jesus to the Pharisees who doubted his mission, "believe me not. But if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works."

No one knew better than Jesus of Nazareth the compelling appeal which rested in these works, how nothing could more effectively or immediately silence argument, and render objection irrelevant. The Scribes might stand around and accuse him of blasphemy when he told the sick of the palsy that his sins were forgiven him; but when, in response to Christ Jesus' command that he should arise and take up his bed and go his way into his house, the man who had been sick of the palsy immediately "arose, took up the bed, and went forth before them all," the murmuring of the Scribes was silenced, and in its place, was the praise of a people who "glorified God."

Jesus had no doubt as to the control of Mind, Principle, "the Father," over the universe, including man. When standing at the graveside of Lazarus, confronted, apparently, by the most overwhelming testimony as to the absence of life, a testimony acquiesced in, as a matter of course, by all around him, he affirmed simply the ever availability of Principle, in the words, "I knew that thou hearest me always."

To Jesus of Nazareth the control of Principle over the universe including man was indeed a closed question. For not only did he heal all manner of sickness without material means of any kind, but he proved his dominion over all the so-called forces of nature and over all those seemingly adverse conditions, the fear of which held and holds mortal man in bondage. He walked on the water. He stilled the storm at sea. He procured tribute money from a fish's mouth. He fed many thousands of men, women, and children in the wilderness, with no visible means of supply beyond five barley loaves and two small fishes. In a word, he overcame every manifestation of fear, thus, as Mrs. Eddy says of him in the passage already quoted, "destroying the foundations of death."

Jesus, moreover, constantly insisted that the works he did, others could do, and even greater works, provided they believed on him; provided, in other words, they had recourse ever to Principle, to Mind, to the Father, as he ever had. And not only could they do this, but it was a duty and a privilege constantly enjoined upon his disciples as the only real test of discipleship. Thus, in his final conversation with his followers as recorded in the last chapter of Mark, Jesus made an explicit statement for all time as to what would be the reward of understanding Principle. "These signs," he said, "shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." Now it is, of course, sometimes contended that the last twelve verses of the gospel according to Mark are a later addition and are not the work of Mark himself, some critics maintaining that they were added as late as the third century. But, as a biblical scholar of wide reputation has justly pointed out, the only result of such objection to the passage, if sustained, is to show that, as late as the third century, professing Christians regarded it as a test of true discipleship that they should cast out devils, speak with new tongues, enjoy protection against all manner of evil chances and that they should heal the sick.

It is, of course, a matter of history that, as late as the early days of the fourth century, these injunctions of Jesus were quite commonly fulfilled. The utter materialization which quickly followed the general acceptance of Christianity throughout the Roman world in the time of Constantine resulted in the practice of healing, along with every other pure demonstration of Principle, being gradually lost. It was not until the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, in 1866, that the lost ability to heal was restored, and rendered use again available for all who would use it. "Step by step, as she so forcibly shows on page 109 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy proved Mind's control over the universe including man, and in Science and Health and her other writings, Mrs. Eddy has made the way clear for every one and anyone to prove this control for himself.

Christian Science teaches that God is Mind, Life, Truth, Love, Principle, and that man is what the Bible declares him to be, the image and likeness of God. Man, therefore, exists as the idea of Mind. His being is the reflection of Life, Truth, and Love. His access, therefore, to all good is not something that is to be conferred upon him or that can be withheld from him,

since it is the outcome of eternal law, any deviation from which is impossible. Man is perfect. He is in the full enjoyment, here and now, of the fullness of Principle, the reality of things. Any evidence to the contrary comes through the five material senses, and is not only false evidence but irrelevant evidence, as is proved, at once, by the way in which it vanishes before the realization of the actual fact. Anyone who will may begin, at once, to demonstrate for himself the truth of these statements. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 384 of Science and Health: "Let us reassure ourselves with the law of Love. God never punishes man for doing right, for honest labor, or for deeds of kindness, though they expose him to fatigue, cold, heat, contagion. If man seems to incur the penalty through matter, this is but a belief of mortal mind, not an enactment of wisdom, and man has only to enter his protest against this belief in order to annul it. Through this action of thought and its results upon the body, the student will prove to himself, by small beginnings, the grand verities of Christian Science."

Hazlitt and the Letter-Bell

As I write this, the Letter-Bell passes; it has a lively, pleasant sound with it, and not only fills the street with its importunate clamor, but rings clear through the length of many half-forgotten years. It strikes upon the ear. . . . It flings me back upon my first entrance into life, the period of my first coming up to town, when all around was strange, uncertain, adverse—a hubbub of confused noises, a chaos of shifting objects—and when this sound alone, startling me with the recollection of a letter I had to send to the friends I had lately left, brought me as it were to myself, made me feel that I had links still connecting me with the universe, and gave me hope and patience to persevere. At that loud-tinkling, interrupted sound, the long line of blue hills near the place where I was brought up waves in the horizon, a golden sunset hovers over them, the dwarf oaks rustle their red leaves in the evening breeze and the road from Wem to Shrewsbury, by which I first set out on my journey through life, stares me in the face as plain, but, from time and change, not less visionary and mysterious than the pictures in the "Pilgrim's Progress." Or if the Letter-Bell does not lead me to the thick of my town recollections, I know not how long ago. It was a kind of alarm to break off from my work when there happened to be company to dinner or when I was going to the play. That was going to the play, indeed, when I went twice a year, and had not been more than half a dozen times in my life. Even the idea that any one else in the house was going, was a sort of reflected enjoyment, and conjured up a lively anticipation of the scene.

I remember a Miss D., a maiden lady from Wales. . . . I fantasized me greatly in this way, by talking all day of going to see Mrs. Siddons' "airs and graces" at night in some favorite part; and when the Letter-Bell announced that the time was approaching, and its last receding sound lingered on the ear, or was lost in silence, how anxious and uneasy I became, lest she and her companion should not be in time to get good places—lest the curtain should draw up before they arrived—and lest I should lose one line or look in the intelligent report which I should hear the next morning! The punctuating of time at that early period—everything that gives it an articulate voice—seems of the utmost consequence; for we do not know what scenes in the ideal world may run out of them; a world of interest may hang upon every instant, and we can hardly sustain the weight of future years which are contained in embryo in the most minute and inconsiderable passing events. How often have I put off writing a letter till it was too late! How often have I had to run after the postman with it—now missing, now recovering the sound of his bell—breathless, angry with myself—then hearing the welcome sound come full round a corner—and seeing the scarlet costume which set all my fears and self-reproaches at rest! I do not recollect having ever repented giving a letter to the postman or wishing to retrieve it after he had once deposited it in his bag. What I have once set my hand to, I take the consequences of, and have been always pretty much of the same humor in this respect. I am not like the person who, having sent off a letter to his mistress, who resided a hundred and twenty miles in the country, and disapproving, on second thoughts, of some expressions contained in it, took a post-chaise and four to follow and intercept it in the morning. At other times, I have sat and watched the decaying embers in a little back painting-room (just as the wintry day declined), and brooded over the half-finished copy of a Rembrandt, or a landscape by Vanoyesen, placing it where it might catch a dim gleam of light from the fire; while the Letter-Bell was the only sound that drew my thoughts to the world without, and reminded me that I had a task to perform in it. As to that landscape, methinks I see it now—The slow canal, the yellow-blossomed vale.

The willow-tufted bank, the sliding sail. There was a windmill, too, with a poor low clay-built cottage beside it; how delighted I was when I had made the tremulous, undulating reflection in the water, and saw the dull canvas become a lucid mirror of the commonest features of nature! . . . From "Sketches and Essays," by William Hazlitt.

A Simple Mountain Lake

An hour upon the railroad brings you from Saratoga to the Moreau Station. Here you climb a stagecoach to roll across the country to Lake George. It is a fine strip of landscape variously outlined, and with glimpses of beautiful distance. . . . Between us and the dim-rolling outline of the Green Mountains were the windings of the Hudson, which here, in its infancy, is a stream of fine promise, and rolled our fancies forward to its beautiful banks below, its dark highlands, its glassy reaches, and the forms of friends on lawns and in gardens along its shores.

Then we bowed along through a brilliant afternoon toward the lake. The road is one of the pleasantest I remember. And particularly on that day the grain-fields and the mountains were of the rarest delicacy of tone and texture. Through the trees, an hour from Glen's Falls, I saw a sheet of water, and we emerged upon a fine view of the Lake. An azure air of which the water seemed only a part more palpable, set in hills of graceful figure and foliage, and studded with countless isles of romantic beauty—such a picture as imagination touches upon the transparent perfection of summer moons, was my fancy of Lake George. . . . Lake George is a simple mountain lake upon the verge of the wilderness. You ascend from its banks westward and plunge into a wild region. The hills that frame the water are low, and when not bare, are covered with the stiffly outlined, dark and cold foliage of evergreens. Among these are no signs of life. You might well fancy the populace of the primeval forest yet holding those retreats. You might still dream in the twilight that it were not impossible to catch the ring of a French or English rifle, or the wild whoop of the Indian; sure that the landscape that you see, was the same they saw, and their remotest ancestors.

From the water rise the rocks, sometimes solitary and bearing a single tree, sometimes massed into a bowery island. . . . Another day we spread our sails and flew four miles up the lake to Diamond Island. It has a little stony beach, on which crystals are found, and here also are ruins, but of nothing more stable than Robin Hood's temples. A faded bower, spacious enough for the pavilion of the loveliest May Queen, and romantic enough for a trap of Fancy to catch reveries, is the ruin of the island. The brisk wind that blew us rapidly thither dropped as it passed the faded lower, and the lake lapped idly against the stones as we embarked for Caldwell. We drifted homeward in gusts and calms, while a gorgeous sunset streamed from behind the western mountains. It faded into pensive twilight, the very hour of Wordsworth's lines—

How richly glows the water's breast Before us, tinged with evening's hues While, facing thus the crimson West, The boat her silent course pursues. And see how dark the backward stream. A little moment past so smiling! And still, perhaps, with faithless gleam. Some other loiterers beguiling. . . .

All this was pleasant, but all this does not make a lake as beautiful as Como. Here, at Lake George, is no variety of foliage. The solemn evergreens emphasize the fact of a wild primeval landscape. Were there brilliant, full-fledged chestnuts, or lustrous vines, to vary the monotony of hue, or spiring cypresses and domed stone pines to multiply different forms, or long reaches of terraced shore, the melancholy monotony of impression, which is now so prominent, would be alleviated.—George William Curtis in "Lotus Eating."

Night in the Yosemite

I have lain all night a-listening To the voice of the water in the mountains. Where in the white moonlight glistening Are assembled the mighty fountains. Blued with the mists of twilight, The guardian walls grew dimmer; Outlined alone by the sky-light Where the stars begin to glimmer. Softly the night-breeze is creeping In and out through the pines. But ever the waters are sweeping Forth from their high confines. The beast to his lair is driven, The bird in her nest is dreaming, But ever the eyes of Heaven See the rushing waters gleaming. Over the verge of the chasm The moon's pale orb appears, But her peace calms not the spasm— The throes of the waters fierce. Then faint grow the stars more distant. A light in the Orient creepeth, Up rise the great domes, all resistant, And Dawn, but the water ne'er sleepeth. —Charles Elmer Jeffrey.

In Don Quixote's Country

When day broke we found that we were traversing a mountainous region of olive orchards and bare brown fields made ready for sowing, some no larger than a cottager's garden, others covering acres. A tawny land is this Spain, as Shakespeare says, a gibber among gibbets, and a Moor by complexion. We were now in Don Quixote's country—such a dreary country, that every one should take Cervantes' book to read on the way. Then La Mancha, though a mere waste of steppes, with here and there wretched mud-hovels becomes enchanted ground, and every village named on the map, as sacred as Mecca. "Never let 'Don Quixote' be out of our reader's saddle-bags," says the guide to Spain; "it is the best Hand-Book to La Mancha, moral and geographical. . . . What is more real than fiction after all? The Battlefields of Spain are not more interesting than the spots immortalized by Cervantes' marvellous novel, and one longs to make a pilgrimage to each. As we glide through the charmed region, how familiar do the names and aspects of places seem to us? We are near the village of El Toboso, where lived Dulcinea, whose real name was said to be Aldonza Corchuelo; we pass group after group of windmills, any of which are grim enough to appear like giants. . . . now; here the Don was knighted, there he died penance; amid those craggy heights of the Sierra Morena, he found Cardenio; there glides the stream in which beautiful Dorothea bathed her feet. New names, new faces, new associates, seem alone untrue, unreal, and out of place, and we live all day in Don Quixote's country among Don Quixote's friends, Dulcinea, the hospitable goat-herd, the wicked little Duchess, the homely Martines, the curate and the niece, all are here and we look across the brown lines of the table-land, and see, or seem to see, the Don himself, spare and spectre-like, followed by burly Sancho Panza, riding out in search of adventure. There are some who say that "Don Quixote" should be eaten and drunk on Spanish ground, or its delicate flavor is wholly lost. For my part, I think if ever a book could bear translation and transportation, it is Cervantes' novel of novels. There is nothing like it in any literature—so new, so true, and so wonderful. What would life be without it? Take away the charms of style and the beauties of a language rare in beauties, and yet all remains that we most care for. Don Quixote, Sancho Panza, as creations, are too simple and too true to stand or fall by the ordinary test. Why, "Don Quixote," translated into a language as rude as that of Fighi Islanders, would be every inch "Don Quixote" still, and of what other novel can so much be said? Few travelers will omit Cervantes' Biography from their saddle-bags.—From "Through Spain to the Sahara," by Matilda Betham Edwards.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Real Majority for Suffrage

THERE can be no question but that equal suffrage in the United States has the enthusiastic approval of the great majority of the people. Any machinery for recording the opinion of the majority can give, at the best, only an approximate indication. In such a case as the ratification of the suffrage amendment, the fact that three-fourths of the states, through their legislatures, have accepted the change, is certainly very good evidence of the approximate sentiment of the country. Even those legislatures which have refused to ratify have included substantial minorities in favor of suffrage which are sure to develop into majorities as the entire electorate is further educated on the subject. A general vote of the whole country, if it were possible, would undoubtedly show that by far the most of the people understand the rightness of full franchise for women as well as for men. Such a general vote, in order to be fair, would have to be participated in by the women themselves, for the granting of suffrage is not really a favor that can be condescendingly bestowed by the male citizenry, but must be the expression of the advancing activity of both women and men.

The whole question as to what constitutes a majority is interesting. In a democracy many people may seem temporarily inert in respect to any particular subject. If they have seemed content to let others do their reasoning for them, they need, first of all, to be encouraged to think for themselves on a right basis. The fact of the roundness of the world needed no more acceptance by a majority of the people in order to be true and right for such acceptance. Just so, the justice of equal suffrage has needed no approval by a majority in order to be inevitable. Because the equal franchise is essentially more equitable than old forms of limiting the vote to men, its rightness had to be accepted by the majority sooner or later. What started as a minority, discerning the better way, had to develop into a sure majority. The justice of the issue, however, has not changed. That is why a single one, reasoning rightly on the subject, really always has had the preponderating force on his side.

With all this, questions of political expediency have nothing to do. In his textbook on "Greater European Governments," President Lowell of Harvard University points out that, though it was generally desired to extend the franchise to women in England because of their work in the war, "it was not thought wise to create an electorate preponderately feminine, which would be the result of extending the franchise to women on the same terms as to men." The act, therefore, requires that a woman shall be thirty years of age in order to be a parliamentary elector, and shall occupy, either alone or jointly with her husband, premises of the annual value of £5. Such qualifications, though immensely better than the old limitations, show how even now the majority of the electorate is not necessarily a majority of all the people. Arguments of political expediency would try thus to delay the time when there shall be a truly democratic electorate consisting of all the people. Even when all the people, men and women, are enfranchised, not only in America but throughout the world, there still remains the problem of arousing the entire electorate to such alertness as will make every vote result in the clear expression of an actual majority, in all the reasoning on whatever subject may be under consideration.

Anyone who still doubts as to whether or not there is a real majority in America favorable to equal suffrage comprehends little of what constitutes a majority in reasoning. It is significant that even many who have formerly opposed equal suffrage are now recognizing what has been inevitable, and are adjusting themselves as best they can to the new order of things. Such, for instance, is Senator Simmons of North Carolina, who indicated his acquiescence recently to the Legislature of his State. In other words, these various ones have been convinced of at least what is nearest right in the circumstances. As their understanding of the meaning of the equal franchise broadens still more, they will cooperate the more gladly for the success of the new order. Certainly the right way is not to try to undermine a decision once it has been intelligently made, but to work in accord with the decision until, if it be wrong, the wrong shall be conclusively demonstrated.

If there is any wrong whatever in the granting of equal suffrage to women, the mistake must surely be corrected, as what is now a minority becomes the majority. Anyone who really comprehends the whole issue, however, is sure that there can be no such reversal of action. The rightness of a great step in advance must become constantly clearer to all, both men and women. There need not be the slightest apprehension even as to the preponderately feminine electorate, if that should come about anywhere, for the fact remains that the real force which accomplishes efficiency in government is the force of intelligent reasoning. This is the great lesson of the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment in the United States. It is a lesson for the benefit of the whole world, for to this standard of rightness all the world must sooner or later come. In every other country, even though the workers for equal suffrage may seem at present in the minority, a majority in favor of what is essentially just is bound to develop with the same success as in the United States.

Aviation in India

INDIA, in common with practically every other country, is considerably preoccupied with the question of aviation, studying how the new means of transport may be best adapted to her needs and made to serve the most useful purposes. As far as conditions are concerned, India is, of course, peculiarly favored. Her clear atmosphere and long stretches of unchanging weather conditions eliminate, straight away, two important problems which face the aviator in many other countries. The most

urgent question in India, where aviation is concerned, is that of suitable aerodromes. Thus the Calcutta-Bombay flight, which was recently made, revealed the fact that, along the whole route, there was not one really first-class landing place. Until this lack is supplied, although flights may be made, nothing like a reliable service can be inaugurated.

In India, however, where railway traveling is so far from being an ideal method of getting about, the aeroplane offers special attractions. Thus the run from Calcutta to Shillong, for instance, which, at present, involves a long and curiously tedious railway journey, could be accomplished in an aeroplane in about two-and-a-half hours; whilst the Calcutta to Rangoon run, a two days' voyage and more by sea, could be done by air in from four to six hours.

Two things are considered essential, however, to the popularizing of the aeroplane as a means of transport for passengers and light freight. The first is that the fares and rates should be maintained at as low a level as possible, not more than twice as much as the railway; and the second, that adequate means of rapid transport should be provided to and from the starting points and landing places. Aerodromes perforce must be situated well away from large cities, and it is in large cities where the services of the aeroplane are most urgently required. This problem has, however, been solved in England and elsewhere by means of an adequate motor car service to and from the aerodromes, and thus need present no serious difficulty.

France and Morocco

ALTHOUGH there can be no question that France has made a great success of her protectorate in Morocco, it is quite clear, from the recent statement made in the Chamber by Mr. Calary de la Mazères, that she is not doing so without imposing upon herself very considerable burdens. The annual cost of the military occupation has now reached nearly 500,000,000 francs, which represents an increase of at least 100,000,000 francs over what it was last year. Apart from this military budget, however, Morocco is more than paying for herself. Thus, for instance, whereas the exports and imports in 1911 amounted to about 140,000,000 francs, of which 40 per cent was attributable to France, last year, the figure was 580,000,000 francs, France herself being responsible for about 60 per cent of the traffic. It is indeed confidently expected that, within five years at the most, Morocco will be in a position to contribute at least 30,000,000 francs annually toward her upkeep, development and pacification.

France is very far from grudging her expenditures on Morocco. If there is one thing upon which the country appears to be agreed it is as to the actual and potential value of Morocco to the Republic. Frenchmen are, indeed, far too prone to look to it and to its development as a kind of panacea for all manner of financial difficulties. As a recent dispatch from Paris put it, the wildest hopes are entertained in regard to Morocco. "The wildest dreams are cherished. It is a land of promise and Eldorado from which France expects to draw immense riches which will help in her reestablishment."

Money spent on Morocco is regarded, therefore, as simply an investment for the future, and probably the only actual source of disappointment in Mr. Mazères's speech was the prominence which it gave to the fact that in the French zone in Morocco, in spite of the wonderful work done during the past few years by General Lyautey, the French Resident-General, large areas still remain unpacified and are often in a state of open revolt against French rule. Indeed, at the present moment, it appears that the position is such as, in the opinion of experts, to require vigorous action. A most hopeful view of the situation is, however, that where pacification has been effected it is generally lasting. From the first, General Lyautey has shown himself peculiarly able in his dealings with the Moors, always seeking to adopt and improve upon the native way of doing anything rather than attempting to impose upon the people western ideas and methods. General Lyautey, moreover, looks much further than this. He frankly contemplates a time when the Moor shall be definitely associated with the French in the government of the country. It is recognized, of course, that this association will have to be a gradual process, but the fact that it has been placed by the Resident-General very much in the forefront of his policy is full of promise. On the whole, France would appear to be fully justified in the opinion that her present burdens in Morocco are very much worth the bearing.

Apples to Use, Not to Waste

HUNDREDS of thousands of men, women, and children, in great cities like New York, go practically without apples because the price of apples in cities is more than such people feel they can afford to pay. Tens of thousands of carloads of apples are ripening on the trees in the country districts of New York State with little or no chance of being picked and sent to the cities in sufficient supply to bring down the price of apples there or to make more general the use of apples as food. No wonder that this situation has stirred up complaint amongst farmers, or that it has been taken up for comment by many newspapers. It is a deplorable situation from almost every point of view. There are few more useful food products than apples. They can be prepared in a countless variety of ways, all of them appetizing, and in view of their prolific growth, apples, in cities no farther away from orchards than is New York, should be cheap and readily available.

Just why the abundant crop of apples in New York State is likely to fall short of reaching the cities is not easy to determine. In the main, no doubt, it is because the dealers are not offering a sufficiently high price to the growers to induce the latter to pick, sell, and ship. The price offered the grower is said to be on the basis of about 1 cent a pound for the fruit. Anybody who takes the trouble to note the prices put upon apples at the shops and fruit stands in the cities can readily compute the vastly greater amount that must accrue to the middleman. Certainly the growers are not likely to get rich

on apples at \$1 a hundredweight. Another explanation, however, is that barrels and carriers cost so much that they absorb whatever profit could be realized from the apples that could be shipped in them. Lack of adequate labor to gather and pick the fruit is another reason adduced in explanation of the waste.

There must be something wrong in the situation somewhere. It can never be right to allow a rich crop like that of the apple orchards this year to rot away, unused, in the midst of a world that incessantly complains of the excessive cost of food, and now even of food shortage. Something more than the negotiations of private buyer and seller should, it seems, enter into this situation. To allow a fruitful crop of such magnitude to be wasted, whatever the buyer or seller may say about it, hints at nothing less than a lack of intelligence on the part of a supposedly civilized people. Somehow, it seems clear, society should take up problems of this sort, lifting them, if necessary, out of the control of those whose interest in the food supply is limited by their ability to make a money profit out of it. Organized effort of some sort, if intelligently applied, would surely be able to secure the distribution of these valuable orchard products in places where there is need of them, and at such prices as those that have need can afford to pay. Perhaps a cooperative marketing association would solve the problem. If not, possibly there is a solution in some wholesale method of canning and preserving apples in a manner to make them available in the cities all through the year. Certainly they should not all go to the cider mill. And assuredly they should not be allowed to go to waste.

Pioneer Railroads in the Middle West

EARLY railroad development in the middle west of the United States, while of course antedating the building of what are known as the transcontinental lines between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, really was not undertaken on a large scale until well along in the sixties. West of the State of Michigan, prior to the close of the Civil War, agricultural development had been hardly begun. The prairie and wooded sections of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the great prairie sections of Iowa, were but sparsely settled. There had, up to that time, been no development of mining, and no commercial development of lumbering. Those sections contiguous to navigable rivers and lakes, still populated by friendly tribes of American Indians, and still the haunts of wild game, were beginning to give rich promise, and the earlier settlers had sent word back to New England and New York State, and even to friends in the northern countries of Europe, telling of the cheap lands, the abundance of fuel, and the joy of making a farm where there were no rocks and few hills. The response to the invitation to "come west" was cordial and general. Homeseekers and immigrants began the slow and tedious journey to what then seemed the extreme frontier of civilization, as indeed it was, for west of southern Minnesota, in 1865, there were few whites, comparatively, until the Rocky Mountain states were reached.

But the development of farming in those sections was a slow and somewhat unprofitable undertaking. Wheat was almost the only crop that could be marketed, and that only when grown within "teaming" distance of places frequented by river or lake steamboats. Travelers reached the more remote sections only by stage coach, and traveling even by this method was often interrupted for weeks at a time in winter. But development proceeded, despite an apparently serious handicap, and thrifty settlements sprang up. Men with courage and determination opened rich farms, and men with some capital and more courage built flour and lumber mills. It may be truthfully said of those sections that they were not developed by the railroads, but rather that their development forced the railroad builders to extend their lines into the newer sections, where an increasing tonnage of the products of the farms and forests was assured.

The advent of the railway lines in those communities which perforce had accustomed themselves to methods of communication and transportation usual in frontier places marked, of course, an epoch, and inaugurated many new activities. Many of the boys and girls of that period, who were more or less thoroughly versed in the rudiments of a common school education, knew from reading and study much more, perhaps, of the ways and customs of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and of the industries of Lynn and Lowell, in Massachusetts, and of Sheffield and Manchester, in England, than they knew of the mysteries of the railroad recently built across a corner of their home country, and over which great trains of cars were drawn by powerful locomotives, whose whistles could, on clear mornings, be heard a dozen miles or more. It was, no doubt, the conviction then, as it has so often been since, that wonders never cease! But the railway trains of those days, magnificent as they seemed, were not much like those of the present, either in appearance, in equipment, or in speed. The prevailing color of the passenger coaches, as many will remember, was orange yellow. That was before the days of the air brake, and the coaches, which were set high upon bolsters and trucks, were controlled by brakemen stationed upon perhaps each alternate platform, who "eased" the train down grades or brought it to a stop at the stations in response to the whistled signal code communicated by the engineer. There were no sleeping cars or parlor cars in those days, and passengers, as a matter of course, made journeys to Chicago or New York in the day coaches. The modern conveniences, now regarded as necessary, seemed not at all so in that time. A day coach, speeding across the country at the unprecedented rate of twenty miles an hour, was a utility so superior to the stagecoach that it seemed luxurious enough.

The story of the gradual absorption of many of these pioneer railroads, and their consolidation into one or the other of the few great railway systems of the country, is a part of the history of the commercial and industrial development of the middle west particularly. One journey comfortably through that country today, hardly realizing, unless memory recalls the fact, that the right-of-way over which he travels, equipped with its double track of heavy steel rails, was once the meandering course of

a courageous pioneer railroad, almost crudely equipped, which played a great part in the wonderful development of the upper Mississippi valley states.

Editorial Notes

MEXICALI, the border town at which were announced the details of the agreement which brought the movement of Esteban Cantu against the Mexican central government to a peaceful end, is remarkable for more reasons than one. To Mexicans of sorts its chief attraction may lie in the fact that it saw the first shot fired in a recent revolution. To the "gringo" tourist it might be that the tremendous void in the earth hereabouts left by the turgid Colorado in her most rampagous mood would form the town's best drawing card. But there are others who would find an all-sufficing attraction in the name of this little Mexican hamlet of Lower California. Like the American town of Calexico which faces it, the word is a clever compound of "California" and "Mexico," and indicates at once its geographical location. Not much in the idea beyond a bit of cheap international courtesy, one might say offhand! But it is a "pretty conceit" all the same. Why not try out the idea on, say, the St. Lawrence and the Rhine, and watch the effect?

Now that the Hon. J. D. Reid, Canadian Minister of Railways, has approved the plans submitted by the Manitoba Government for extensive highway improvements to be carried out under the terms of the Dominion Highway Act, and bearing in mind the plans for extensive alterations in all the roads, and especially those leading over the border, with a system already under way in the United States, and with the Canadian provinces participating in the federal scheme, it may soon be realized that this is, at last, a move to revolutionize public highway transportation.

THE great need of the stabilization of suburban trolley railways is shown in the hardship recently brought upon certain real estate holders of small means by the discontinuance of lines upon which they depended for transportation. Thousands of people have bought modest estates in the country, in many instances subject to mortgages which they hoped to lift within a few years by industry and prudence. These homes were on trolley lines which had been looked upon as permanent. The closing down of the railways has left these small estate owners with no facilities for reaching markets, schools, and churches. They cannot afford to keep automobiles. Furthermore, the value of their property is decreased by the loss of transportation facilities, and they cannot sell, except at a disadvantage. State support of approved transportation enterprises might prevent such changes and conditions, but it would need to be applied with moderation.

EGYPT without the British will be, for a time at least, hard to realize. But that is because we are in the thick of the British era and can hardly, as it were, imagine any other. Live long enough in Egypt, though, and you begin to see that Egyptian history is merely a record of the impact and impress of races with the age-old "Gyppy." Egypt has used them all one by one, for her good or for her hurt. What does it matter? They pass, one after another, and the ancient Egyptian, in the shape of the Copt, still remains! Some of the eras have still left their mark, however slight. Greeks and Italians still swarm in parts, and the French period is so close that the British overlaps it without extinguishing it. That French is a living tongue in Egypt, that Mariette was a reality of ubiquitous French officialdom in the country only yesterday, is boldly patent, no matter where you turn in the cities of the Nile. Brief, then, as things are measured, is the last of the foreign régimes! But in its beneficent results it will be as permanent as the Sphinx or the Nile! Therein lies Britain's true monument.

THE last few fire horses in the New York Fire Department have been mustered out, signaling the final and complete victory of the gasoline motor as the driving power of fire-fighting equipment. In the interests of efficiency and safety, the change is, no doubt, for the better. Yet there are few sights more thrilling than horse-drawn apparatus answering an alarm in a close-built district. Black, heavy horses, three abreast, legs rising and falling in unison, heads and glistening backs align, manes flying, they make a picture that brings the bystander to the curb, on tiptoe, ready to cheer. On the seat the driver, tense, powerful, adept, guides the blacks through narrow streets, scattering traffic and pedestrians. The scene of action reached, the horses stand, panting from the exertion, but pawing with heads high, as though in pride in the accomplishment. Yes, the motor apparatus is different.

INTERNATIONAL matters have been discussed mainly from the military standpoint so long that it is cheerful to hear Mr. Lloyd George's views described, in a more or less official way, at Lucerne, as favoring a speedy return to the peace basis all round. It may be hoped that those in Europe who imagine that successful military efforts form the sole basis of setting matters to rights, will absorb some of these ideas and cast about for firmer ground on which to found a lasting peace.

"LADIES of the jury!" It seems like a Gilbertian joke still to many people that their wives and daughters should be thus addressed, and they are remembering with a blush the days when they pictured the impossible, "father at home minding the baby and mother making the laws of the country and attending the courts of justice." With the many responsibilities that have now fallen to the lot of women in England, this matter of serving on juries will be a test of their sincerity of desire for work for the public good. It is stated that some women have asked to be excused on account of their domestic duties, but the more patriotic have come to see that it is one of their household affairs, and that while "charity begins at home" it cannot be confined within four walls.